FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 AUGUST 1984

Hijacked French Airliner

The hijackers of a French airliner surrendered to the Iranian authorities after releasing their hostages and blowing up the plane's cockpit, Tehran radio reported. Earlier, while the crisis at Mehrabad Airport was still unresolved, the radio announced that Iranian officials had agreed to publicize a statement by the hijackers in order to save passengers' lives. In the statement, broadcast by the radio, the hijackers said their action was aimed against the "criminal" French leaders, who are attempting to establish "a new empire." Calling themselves "The Islamic Organization for the Liberation of Jerusalem," the hijackers pledged to continue their "comprehensive measures" against the interests of the French Government throughout the world.

Following the hijackers' surrender, the French charge d'affaires thanked Iranian officials for their efforts to resolve the crisis without bloodshed, IRNA reported. The agency had earlier stressed the need for the French Government's cooperation to prevent disaster and had also reported the FRG foreign minister's messages to Iranian leaders requesting them to do whatever they could to end the crisis peacefully. As for the hijackers, IRNA said they were Lebanese and noted their "nervous" behavior in negotiations with Iranian officials.

Explosions in Red Sea, Gulf of Suez

A mine explosion damaged a Greek merchant ship off the YAR coast in the Red Sea and another mine exploded near a Turkish vessel in the same area, an official YAR source announced in a statement reported by San'a' radio. Stressing the YAR's concern about these incidents and its determination to defend its territorial waters, the North Yemeni official said all the Red Sea's littoral states share the responsibility of protecting the region's security and stability. Meanwhile, the General Council of British Shipping warned British shipowners that their vessels should proceed with "extreme caution" in the Gulf of Suez following the recent series of unexplained explosions against ships in the area, AFP noted. However, navigation remains "normal" in the Suez Canal, which is free of any explosives or mines left from the October 1973 war, the Canal Authority's director asserted in a statement reported by MENA.

Israel

The Likud and Alignment leaders adjourned their debate on economic issues and decided to resume it next week, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio noted its correspondent's impression that Likud has "come to terms" with the possibility that President Hayim Herzog will entrust Alignment leader Shim'on Pereswith the task of forming a government. Earlier, after meeting with Herzog, Yahad leader 'Ezer Weizman said he had recommended that the president offer the premiership to Peres, according to the report.

Lebanon

The security plan for the Ash-Shuf mountain area is being obstructed by Walid Junblatt's refusal to allow the Lebanese Army to deploy in the area, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Junblatt, a government minister who also leads the Progressive Socialist Party, confirmed his refusal to let the Army enter the Druze area in a message to President Amin al-Jumayyil broadcast by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio. "We have refused to let it enter our areas under the terms submitted to us," Junblatt said, and the opposition forces have not dropped their "national demands" regarding the role and reform of the Army. Junblatt subsequently visited Damascus for talks with Syrian officials on the Lebanese situation, according to Voice of the Mountain.

Meanwhile, an IDF soldier was killed and another was wounded in a grenade attack in An-Nabatiyah, Jerusalem radio disclosed. In northern Lebanon, clashes resumed between Sunni and 'Alawi gunmen in Tripoli following the assassination of an Islamic Unification Movement official, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

Sudan

Rebel attacks in the south have effectively halted oil prospecting operations and work on the Jonglei Canal project, Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman admitted at a press conference in Abu Dhabi reported by KUNA.

Arab-African Cooperation

In a speech at the opening session of the Arab-African Cooperation Commission in Banghazi, broadcast by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi warned African states against cooperating with Israel, asserting that "there can be no Arab-African cooperation with the existence of African-Zionist cooperation." Earlier, in remarks broadcast by Paris radio, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi deplored the Zairean president's proposal for a league of black African states, contending that this would undermine Arab-African cooperation.

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Voice of PLO Criticizes Al-Asad LE MONDE Remarks

JN022005 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1629 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Political editor's commentary entitled "Why Mr President?"]

[Text] His Excellency Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad gave a comprehensive interview to the French newspaper *LE MONDE* in which he emphasized two main points that are of great concern to the Palestinians. First, his excellency said that he does not like to interfere in the PLO's affairs and that he has always offered all Syria's capabilities in support of the PLO's just struggle. Second, he said that he regards Yasir 'Arafat as being harmful to the Palestinian issue and that 'Arafat pursues a course contradictory to Syria's.

We waited a long time for the Syrian president to provide convincing evidence to support what he said. However, he did not. Perhaps he was relying heavily on the tangible events that we have observed over many years. We pray that his excellency will allow us to provide the following alternative pieces of evidence:

Regarding the first issue, namely, noninterference in the PLO's affairs: This is a clear matter to which all the Palestinians will testify, particularly those who were honored to realize the true nature of the Syrian regime's role regarding the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. This regime exercised the policy of noninterference during the invasion of Lebanon. The historic Tal az-Za'tar massacre came to assert the integrity and neutrality of this role, as well as its departure from interference in Palestinian affairs.

If the Syrian president seems to those who read his words or listen to him in 1984 to be suffering from a poor memory, then all the Palestinians who lived through the Tal az-Za'tar tragedy continue to have a strong memory which makes it impossible to forget, particularly since such memories are imprinted with blood and thousands of martyrs.

Some may blame us for recalling sordid memories. However, what can we do if we are faced with a circumstance that tries to convince us and the world that what took place in Tal az-Za'tar at the hand of the Syrian president was a confirmation of noninterference in Palestinian afairs and an expression of the so-called mobilization of the country's [Syria] capabilities to serve the just Palestinian struggle? Moreover, if the distant evidence is futile, and if the memory that is burdened with worries and tragedies could no longer bear its burdens and closed the Tal az-Za'tar file under the pretext of rising above the wounds, then our current state of affairs is more painful than distant events. [as heard]

Our current state of affairs began with our betrayal in the war in Lebanon in 1982 and the departure of our forces from Al-Biqa', and was followed by the two-pronged siege in Tripoli, the dissidents conspiracy, and the direct Syrian support for that conspiracy. Is this not proof of Syrian nonterference in our Palestinian affairs?

We had hoped that the Syrian president would not be the first to open old wounds, particularly since we still hope for the minimum level of accord and since we have put up with a great deal for the sake of a supreme cause that we seek and to which we remain committed. However, one cannot hope to achieve all expectations, particularly when the other party is full of hatred and is hostage to a guilt complex, from which it cannot escape except through pomposity and verbal evasion.

The second issue that concerns us in the Syrian president's remarks regarding 'Arafat. If we understand why the Syrian president maintains his extremely negative feelings toward the Palestinian revolution's leader — for reasons that are no longer a secret and can be summarized in a single expression: 'Arafat is the legitimate witness who knows what the Syrian president would not like to be known — and if we have understood this since 'Arafat's dismissal from Damascus and since Khaddam's statements in which he said that Syria's leadership will not grant 'Arafat the honor of fighting Israel from Syrian territory or from the territories under Syrian control, then we cannot understand why the Syrian president says that 'Arafat is pursuing a course completely contraditory to Syria's.

Thus, we would like to help the president by explaining and clarifying his remarks. If by contradictory, he means that the actual roles of 'Arafat and Al-Asad are different, then Al-Asad is largely correct in regard to the following pieces of evidence:

1. When the Israelis invaded Lebanon in 1982 and besieged Beirut for nearly 3 months, 'Arafat was leading the confrontation battle on the ground. The world at large followed his role and the role of his fellow strugglers with great admiration, sympathy, and respect. We recall that at the same time, the world was looking for or even dreaming of a distingushed role by the Syrian president, whose main military force was only 8 miles away from the battle field. What happened? If we carefully read the history we will find a single prominent fact — no decision was made. Moreover, a fraternal piece of advice from the Syrian president said that those who were besieged in Beirut should fight in defense of the nation until martyrdom. This was similar to a piece of advice given by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who advised them to commit suicide. If this is what the Syrian president meant, then, regrettably, we say that he is right. However, this will not be favorable to the president's argument and his suggestions.

2. Why should we not specify the standard which separates the correct stand from the wrong stand on the basis of the stand on the Israeli enemy? In our opinion, this is the correct and decisive standard to determine the identity of the stands and roles. One wonders what the Syrian president can say in this regard.

Let us leave the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the very well-known official Syrian stand on this invasion and consider the two-pronged siege of Yasir 'Arafat and his forces in Tripoli. What is the Syrian president's explanation of what took place? Is it an internal issue within the Palestinian revolution? Consequently, the Syrian president translated his slogan of noninterference by establishing a land fence around Tripoli which met the Israeli sea fence. It the president has a special explanation for this flagrant incident, then why did he not say it? Was he not frank in his interview with *LE MONDE*? Or is frankness with regard to the Palestinian issue too complicated to discuss? [Words indistinct] thus the president resorted to the big slogans.

It is regrettable to hear the Syrian president's remarks, particularly after we had strived very hard last month to [words indistinct]. The Syrian president tried to convince us that the embellished world is a worthy substitute for the good deed. [Words indistinct]

Sa'id Musa Assails 'Arafat, Democratic Alliance

JN021755 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], one of the Fatah dissident leaders, has asserted that Yasir 'Arafat should be relieved of his post. Speaking to reporters in Lebanon, Abu Musa said that no PLO instiution can achieve any national aim as long as 'Arafat heads this organization. He held the Palestinian Democratic Alliance responsible for the deadlock in the negotiations between the Democratic Alliance and the National Alliance.

The talks between the two alliances aim at laying out strategic political as well as organizational rules for the PLO.

AL-WATAN Reports Remarks by Nimr Salih

GF021556 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 1 Aug 84 p 17

[Mustafa 'Ajinah dispatch]

[Text] In a telephone conversation with *AL-WATAN* yesterday, Nimr Salih, alias Abu Salih, his first since reports of his being relieved of duties in the Fatah opposition leadership, denied reports published by some local and Arab papers on contacts and correspondence taking place recently between him and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. He said: I would like to statet that there have been no contacts between me and 'Arafat. I also did not exchange any letters with him as was reported recently by some Arab papers. Abu Salih added: These reports are utterly false and unfounded. I still firmly hold my position which is part of the continued struggle, which I am participating in with all my might, to attain the national Palestinian goals and to confront all those who disavow these principles. Abu Salih went on to say: There is no power or side that can thwart me from moving in this direction. He said: The recent developments made me more determined. The greater the size of the plot and the number of plotters increase, the more we adhere to our national goals and to the struggle to attain them.

Answering a question with regard to what was published about a reconciliation between him and Colonel Abu Musa, he said that this news report is unfounded. He added: I have not had any contact with Colonel Abu Musa. I will not end the dispute with any of them. I am certain that I am adopting the correct national stance.

On the other hand, *AL-WATAN* has learned from Palestinian sources closely associated with the Fatah opposition movement that a group of supporters of Abu Salih, which includes Major 'Umar Abu Layla, are still being held by the opposition leadership despite the promises made by some Arab sides to release them in accordance with the agreement which announced that all military and organizational cadres have the right to remain in the ranks of Abu Salih or to basically join the opposition cadres. These sources expressed their conviction that the release of Abu Layla and his colleagues will take place shortly in accordance with the continued contacts and consultations.

San'a' VOP on Clashes in Israeli Army Camps

GF022051 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Reports received from occupied Palestine indicate that armed clashes and violent disputes broke out in the barracks of the Zionist Army in the various parts of occupied Palestine, in the Golan Heights and in southern Lebanon. These clashes were among officers and soldiers who support the Alignment and the small parties which follow the Alignment's policies on one hand and other officers and soldiers who support the Likud alliance and the other extremist parties which are loyal to it on the other.

The reports indicate that the clashes erupted following the announcement of election results. Expanded clashes broke out between the two sides in 11 camps of the Zionist army and in 2 air bases in (Daymunah) and the southern Negev. These clashes were aggrevated the following day when officers and soldiers who support the Zionist, racist, and extremist Rabbi Me'ir Kahana and the supporters of Tehiya began to shoot at soldiers and officers who support the Alignment with their machine guns.

The reports indicate that 73 soldiers and officers were wounded during these clashes and that 156 soldiers and officers were arrested for interrogation on charges of triggering a civil war.

Reports also indicate that four military Zionist pilots were arrested for planning to strafe and destroy the Alignment election headquarters on the same night in which the preliminary results of the elections were released and when all the leaders and members of the Alignment were present.

Reports also indicate that the Zionist Chief of Staff General Moshe Levi and his aide David 'Avri and members of the Zionist rabbinical council rushed to the camps where clashes raged in an attempt to contain and stop them. They were aided in this effort by political figures who represent the two political alliances in order to end these clashes.

PLO Spokesman on Israeli Retaliatory Attacks

JN021847 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1755 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Tunis, 2 Aug (INA) — A Palestinian military spokesman said that the PLO will not allow the Zionists to retaliate against the fedayeen operations behind enemy lines by striking at our people in the occupied territories and Palestinian camps.

In a statement to WAFA, the spokesman said that the Palestinian revolution swears to the Palestinian and Lebanese people that it willcontinue confronting the Zionist enemy. He warned agaisnt the serious policy of terror and aggression against the Palestinian people and said that this policy is a desperate attempt to extricate the Zionist society from its troubles.

The spokesman was commenting on the bombing and shelling by the Israeli fighter planes and gunboats of the Palestinian camps of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Baddawi.

Voice of PLO Reports Raid on Nahr al-Barid

JN021711 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Zionist warplanes raided the Palestinian Nahr al-Barid refugee camp near Tripoli in northern Lebanon yesterday afternoon. Reports from the northern Lebanese city, Tripoli, said that the Zionist planes fired their machine guns at the heroic Palestinian refugee camp, wounding a number of Palestinian citizens.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the raid. He said that the raid falls within the framework of the so-called Israeli military operations that are aimed at preventing the establishment of Palestinian military bases in Lebanon and at containing Palestinian naval activities.

San'a' VOP Reports Resistance Operations in Lebanon

GF030816 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Lebanese Nationalist Resistance Forces at noon yesterday attacked a patrol of the border militias which are agents for the Zionist entity. Using handgrenades and machine guns, the attack took place on a street in An-Nabatiyah in southern Lebanon. A number of the patrol personnel were killed and wounded.

During the last week of July, Lebanese nationalist resistance forces carried out 25 daring operations against the Zionist occupation forces and their agents in southern Lebanon. These commando operations inflicted more losses in life and equipment on the Zionist enemy's forces.

GULF AFFAIRS

AL-QABAS: Iran Invites GCC Ministers to Tehran

GF021448 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 1 Aug 84 p 1

['Amid ash-Shanti report]

[Text] *AL-QABAS* has learned that the Iranian Government sent an official invitation to the GCC foreign ministers to visit Tehran to hold discussions with Iranian officials on the current situation in the Gulf. Diplomatic sources have revealed that the GCC countries do not favor the idea of the foreign ministers visiting Tehran unless there are assurances that any discussions that might be held at this level in the Iranian capital will achieve a step forward in the efforts directed toward ending the Iraqi-Iranian war and reaching a comprehensive solution to it. The sources added that the GCC countries wish to hold such discussions in a place other than Tehran.

Intensive contacts are being made among the GCC countries, since they received the Iranian invitation, to reach a united stand on this invitation and the proposed discussions. Diplomatic sources have stressed that Saudi Arabia is making intensive efforts toward quieting the situation in the region, and that there will be high-level meetings as soon as a preliminary step toward negotiations to end the Iraqi-Iranian war is made.

BAHRAIN

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ on Soviet Middle East Proposal

GF021824 Manama WAKH in English 1520 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 2 Aug (WAKH) — The Bahraini daily *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* highlighted Thursday the Arab countries satisfaction with the Soviet Middle East peace proposal which calls for the holding of a world conference to resolve the Middle East crisis. Israel would reject the Soviet proposal as it had rejected U.S. President Reagan's peace proposal and the Arab peace plan because of its intention to continue annexing Arab territories, the newspaper confirmed. The paper pointed out to the U.S. rejection of the Soviet proposals and said though the Americans may try to keep the Soviets off [as received] Middle East, they seem to be unaware of Arab rights.

KUWAIT

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM on U.S. Rejection of Soviet Plan

GF021526 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 1 Aug 84 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "You Only Have Reagan's Plan..."]

[Excerpt] It is most probable that officials in the United States and Israel did not read the text of the proposed Soviet plan on the settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute before announcing — on the spot and faster than the speed of sound — their rejection. Is it enough to reject the plan just because it is associated with the Soviet Union?

The truth is that the same officials in the United States and Israel dealt with the Arab plan — which is known as the Fes plan — in almost the same way. At that time, the United States hastily launched the so-called the Reagan plan to block the Fes plan. From this premise, the U.S. spokesman yesterday noted that the United States regards the Reagan plan as the only useful plan. So plans and proposals other than this one are meaningless.

Actually, the Reagan plan is regarded as such because it gives Israel full sovereignty over Palestine and the other occupied Arab territories. This implies that the United States actually and practically supports Israeli military expansionism and its settlement policy. This does not only contravene all UN resolutions but it also contravenes resolution No 242 which states in one of its articles the rejection of the occupation of others' territories by force. It is not necessary to say that the United States voted for the majority of these resolutions — such as the partition resolution, the result of which, the United States and other countries recognized Israel.

The United States wants to forcibly impose Israeli occupation we see in Palestine, Lebanon and the Golan. Moreover, if the Arabs do not approve of the greater and hegemonist Israel then any proposals will be met with rejection and impedance by the United States which regards Israel a mini-United States in the Middle East.

SAUDI ARABIA

Fahd Receives Moroccan King's Message

LD021323 Riyadh SPA in English 1200 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] At-Ta'if, Aug. 2, SPA — HM King Fahd received here last night Ahmed Reda Guedira, special envoy of Moroccan King Hassan, who delivered to him a message from the Moroccan monarch. The message contents were not disclosed.

'UKAZ: Israeli Infiltration of Africa Must Be Halted

PM030829 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 30 Jul 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Arab Confrontation of Israeli Infiltration of Africa"]

[Excerpts] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi's call for interest to be taken in the African countries to prevent Zionist penetration of Africa coincides with indications of a certain Israeli move toward some West African countries in a new attempt to infiltrate Africa through the establishment of joint projects or the financing of joint ventures. In fact, Arab-African relations developed positively following the 1967 war, when the majority of the African countries severed relations with Israel in solidarity with the Arabs and as an expression of opposition to the policy of aggression and occupation of land by force pursued by the Zionist entity.

However, these relations have passed through a period of strain in recent years, and this has given the Zionist entity the chance to act and to exploit the situation with the aim of rebuilding bridges of relations with the African states.

The resumption of relations between Israel and Zaire and Liberia caused a strong reaction on the Arab side, particularly since the original reasons for breaking relations still apply — foremost among them the continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories. This step has also caused concern for the Arab side in view of the fear of other African countries' following this example.

Through its repeated attempts to infiltrate the African Continent the Zionist entity aims at undermining Arab-African relations and causing estrangement between the two sides. Recently Zaire President Mobutu Sese Sekou went so far as to call for the establishment of an organization specially for black Africa and separate from the OAU, which includes a number of Arab states. He accused the Arab countries of being the cause of the OAU's failure to resolve the continent's problems. This call is an expression of Israel's objective of striking at Arab-African cooperation.

In the light of this situation, effective and urgent Arab action is needed in the African arena to confront Israel's infiltration attempts. There is no doubt that [Interior Minister] His Highness Prince Nayif's visit to Zambia reflected an awareness and a positive action on the part of the Kingdom to strengthen Arab-African relations and thwart Zionist infiltration attempts in Africa.

When President Kenneth Kaunda welcomes His Highness Prince Nayif's visit and Saudi investments in his country and when he describes the Kingdom as the peacemaker in the Middle East, he is expressing total conviction as to the importance and vitality of the Kingdom's efforts and the role it is undertaking to strengthen Arab-African ties and to establish comprehensive peace in the area.

If Arab-African dialogue is the best framework for organizing and deepening relations between the two sides, the Arab side is also called upon to lay down a clearly defined strategy based on practical and objective principles for a comprehensive move in the African arena to restore the influence and effectiveness to those relations and ensure that joint understanding and cooperation form a strong and impregnable barrier against the Zionist attempts to infiltrate Africa.

UAE

AL-BAYAN Urges Decrease in OPEC Production

GF030932 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0820 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Dubayy, 3 Aug (WAM) — *AL-BAYAN* has urged OPEC members to maintain OPEC unity and to reduce oil production to the minimum to absorb the oil glut and restore stability to the market, and thus keep the initiative and prevent a production war that leads to the collapse of oil prices and the disintegration of OPEC.

AL-BAYAN warned that OPEC's failure to act quickly to avert a deterioration in the situation will accelerate the fall in oil prices and will increase the pressure on OPEC member countries to reduce oil prices once again without such a measure producing a decisive remedy.

In its editorial today commenting on the fall of oil prices on the spot market to $26 a barrel — $3 a barrel below the official OPEC price — *AL-BAYAN* said that the success of international plots aimed at bringing about OPEC's collapse poses a very serious threat to the oil-producing countries of the Third World and will mean a big fall in the revenues of these countries, thus rendering them incapable of meeting their basic needs and implementing vital projects.

In conclusion, *AL-BAYAN* asserted that the decisive solution to the oil market crisis is to regulate oil production in accordance with the needs of the market and the real needs of each OPEC member country.

PDRY

ANA Comments on YAR Mines Incident

GF031258 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] In a commentary on 2 August ANA said that SABA' News Agency in the northern part of the homeland had reported that two depth mines had exploded adjacent to two merchant ships sailing opposite the YAR's Red Sea coast. In this regard the PDRY emphasizes that it will be the duty of both parts of Yemen to confront any attempts intended to undermine the sovereignty of the Yemeni homeland or threaten its security and independence and threaten the freedom of shipping in the Red Sea. While it condemns attempts to provoke tension in the region, the PDRY believes that the maintenance of the security of the Red Sea is the responsibility of the Red Sea littoral states.

The PDRY warns against attempts to use such incidents as a pretext for imperialist military intervention in the region's affairs and for justifying the military presence of imperialism's fleets and stationary and mobile bases in the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea, and the Red Sea.

The PDRY urges the states and people of the region to be vigilant in the face of imperialism's resorting to create new hotbeds of tension in the region — a region whose peoples want to live in peace and security.

Foreign Minister Cables Libyan Counterpart

GF021350 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, has expressed our country's support for the Socialist People's Libya Arab Jamahiriyah in its confronting U.S. imperialist provocations and military maneuvers. He affirmed that these plots will fail. This was stated in the cable which he sent today to his Brother 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison in the Socialist People's Libya Arab Jamahiriyah.

YAR

Two Ships Hit Mines Near YAR Coast

GF022036 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, an official source has said that while on its way from the port of Al-Hudaydah to the port of Al-Mukha, opposite the YAR coast on a latitude of 13 degrees and 54 minutes north, and a longitude of 42 degrees and 57 minutes east, at 1315 today the Greek ship (*Porti Caller*), which was carrying some cargo, collided with a mine causing some damage to the ship.

The Port Authority was also informed by the captain of the Turkish ship (*Norshan Ban*) that a mine exploded in front of his ship which was sailing from Kuwait to Algeria while plying the international shipping lane opposite our YAR coast and that the ship did not sustain any damage worth mentioning.

The official source commented: The YAR authorities are following with concern these serious signs of such destructive acts of aggression primarily aimed at undermining security and stability in the international and regional waters of the Red Sea.

The official source emphasized that while it condemns and denounces such criminal behavior, the YAR Government will not hesitate to exercise its legitimate right of defending its national sovereignty over its territorial waters and the freedom of shipping in these waters. The official source asserted that the responsibility of protecting the security of the Red Sea and maintaining the safety of international shipping in it falls on all the Red Sea's littoral states for it is their responsibility to protect the region's security and stability.

Jihad Organization Contacts AFP

NC031114 Paris AFP in English 1053 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Manama, Bahrain, Aug 3 (AFP) — Floating mines pose a continuing danger to shipping in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea, and vessels are being advised to use caution. A Greek and a Turkish freighter were slightly damaged after hitting mines in the southern Red Sea yesterday, a North Yemeni official said today, while in East Berlin, the party newspaper reported serious damage to an East German freighter yesterday.

The Lloyd's Insurance Group in London on Wednesday had reported five ships damaged by "underwater explosive devices" at the other end of tHe Red Sea, in the Gulf of Suez in the north, in the last month.

An anonymous phone caller to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE on Tuesday night said the "Jihad (Holy War) organisation" had laid 190 mines at each end of the Red Sea to punish "imperialists" for "encouraging the expansion of the Iran-Iraq war."

The anonymous caller to AFP in Paris said the "Jihad organisation" had laid its mines both at the Bab al-Mandab Strait at the southern entrance, and the Suez Canal, leading into the Gulf of Suez, at the northern entrance. The organisation would plant more mines "if the Western countries continue their imperialist policy in the Middle East and the Arab region," he added.

Suez Canal Director Says Canal 'Clear' of Explosives

NC021432 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1312 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 2 Aug (MENA) — Muhammad 'Izzat 'Adil, director of the Suez Canal Authority, has said that the Suez Canal is clear of any explosives or mines left behind after the October 1973 war. The proof, he said, is that no ships have ever been damaged while crossing the canal since navigation was resumed. In a statement today, 'Adil said that navigation is normal in the canal and that the Suez Canal Authority is ensuring the complete safety of the canal.

Meanwhile, 'Adil today continued his meetings with foreign correspondents who arrived to investigate recent reports about explosives in the canal. The correspondents saw for themselves that there were no explosives in the canal and that all explosions have taken place away from the canal itself.

Ambassador Ghurbal Views U.S.-Israeli Ties

PM021319 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 31 Jul 84 p 3

[Report on interview with ambassador in Washington Ashraf Ghurbal by Huda Tawfiq in Washington — date not given]

[Text] Egyptian Ambassador in Washington Dr Ashraf Ghurbal said that Egypt has drawn the U.S. Administration's attention to the seriousness of becoming involved in contractual ties with Israel at the expense of the Arabs' interests because, in our view, this cannot be an element of stability in the area, particularly in view of Israel's ambitions in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-JUMHURIYAH* the ambassador said that the United States has informed Egypt that the strategic alliance between it and Israel is confined to the narrowest limits, involving consultations and naval maneuvers to confront any likely Soviet danger to the area. In other words, Washington has explained that relations between it and Israel are not directed against any Arab party. It also confirmed its commitment to Reagan's initiative and to activating it.

Following his return to Washington Ambassador Ghurbal will carry out contacts with the U.S. Administration as specified in President Husni Mubarak's instructions.

Dr Ghurbal described the Democratic Party's campaign to relocate the U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem a means of begging for Jewish votes. The Democratic Party's policy in this campaign is no different from that of the previous one. He said that during the elections campaign both parties compete in putting Israeli interests above U.S. interests. This is a common line not only in party speeches but also in statements by both Democratic and Republican officials.

Dr Ghurbal said what matters to Egypt is realizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. These are cited in the Democratic Party's platform because they are contained in the Camp David agreement and in the Republican Party's platform because they are contained in Reagan's initiative. Israel has reneged on this provision in Camp David and pursued the policy of settlement and expansion, which has become its key policy since 1978. Now it is to be seen what policy will the new Israeli Government follow.

The ambassador said that if Democratic candidate Mondale wins the election Israel will remind him of what he is now advocating regarding the transfer of the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem. However, it does not mean that election promises will necessarily be carried out because presidential considerations and responsibilities are different from statements aimed at winning votes. The ambassador said: We should not forget that when Mondale was vice president in Carter's administration he strongly objected to former Prime Minister Begin's stands at Camp David.

Ghurbal said: We should differentiate between what is said at election forums and in election propaganda and the responsibilities of government, which dictates caution in dealing with such matters.

Foreign Minister Meets Lebanese Envoy

NC021434 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The Lebanese Government has expressed its deep appreciation for Egypt's stands regarding the Lebanese issue. Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid today received Ambassador 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sulh, head of the Lebanese interests mission in Cairo. The latter briefed 'Abd al-Majid on the details of the security plan for Beirut, the mountain, and the Lebanese south. As-Sulh also expressed the desire of some Lebanese businessmen to invest in various projects in Egypt.

Iraqi Foreign Minister To Visit Cairo

NC022032 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2020 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 2 Aug (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* says that Tariq 'Aziz, Iraq's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, will arrive in Cairo on 11 August. In tomorrow's edition, the daily says that Tariq 'Aziz will conduct talks with senior Egyptian officials during his visit.

Abu Ghazalah Returns From Visit to Khartoum

NC021829 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1818 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 2 Aug (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, returned to Cairo this evening following a quick visit to Khartoum that lasted a few hours. During the visit he handed Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri a handwritten message from President Husni Mubarak. Abu Ghazalah said that the visit was within the framework of constant consultations between the Sudanese and Egyptian presidents on issues of mutual interest.

'Abd al-Majid Meets PLO Representatives

NC021347 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 2 Aug (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid today met with Sa'id Kamal, the PLO representa-

tive in Cairo, and Hasan 'Abd ar-Rahman, the PLO representative in Washington, who are currently visiting Cairo. The meeting, which lasted approximately 1 and 1/2 hours, was attended by Salah Hindawi, the foreign minister's political adviser. MENA has learned that developments in the Palestinian question were reviewed during the meeting.

Foreign Ministry Regrets Palestinian Camp Attack

NC021341 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 2 Aug (MENA) — Egypt has expressed its regret over the Israeli bombardment of the Palestinian refugee camp in the Nahr al-Barid area north of Tripoli. An official spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said today that Cairo received the news of the Israeli bombardment with much regret. He added that Egypt considers the continuation of such aggressive actions by the Israeli Army against the Palestinian and Lebanese people as obstructing the peace efforts. Such actions constitute a stumbling bloc obstructing the realization of a peaceful settlement in the area and the Lebanese Government's efforts to stabilize conditions in Lebanon and implement its security plan.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Criticizes Raid

NC030533 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0420 GMT 3 Aug 84

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Under the headline: "The Raid, the Crisis, and Peace," *AL-JUMHURIYAH* expresses in its editorial its belief that the aggressive raid, carried out by Israeli helicopters on 1 August against the Palestinian camp of Nahr al-Barid in northern Lebanon, confirms fears that Israel's emergence from its present political crisis will only be at the expense of the Arabs.

The paper says that Cairo has officially declared regret because the Israeli army's aggressive actions against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples constitute an obstacle to peace efforts. The paper also expresses fear that the raid might be an indication of something more serious than merely an impediment to peace efforts. It says that current indicators point to the depth of the crisis and the political, economic, and social divisions in Israel's society. History has taught us that Israel does not deal with these internal cracks except in more aggressive and extremist stands abroad.

AL-JUMHURIYAH concludes its editorial by saying: If this is so, then the Israeli raid on the Palestinian camp the day before yesterday might be a prelude or a preliminary step to something more dangerous. The paper asks what the Arabs have done to confront this constant danger and everlasting threat.

AL-AHRAM on Me'ir Kahana Role in Knesset

PM011057 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 30 Jul 84 p 7

[Editorial: "Celebration"]

[Text] Rabbi Me'ir Kahana, pioneer of the new Israeli violence, has begun stirring up trouble immediately after it was announced that the extremist KAKH movement has won a seat in the Knesset. Celebrating his victory, he led a demonstration calling for death to the Arabs. Kahana is an advocate of uprooting the Arabs by force and violence from Israel and the occupied territories. He stated this clearly in his election program. His past history and his support for the Israeli terrorist network are well known. He persistently calls for the destruction of Al-Aqsa Mosque, threatens Arab officials with death, and endorses attempts to assassinate them.

The arrival of this bloody extremist in the Israeli parliament raises doubts about the peace process. It is true that he is only one individual, but undoubtedly there are other extremists in the parliament who also advocate violence against Arabs. These extremists, although belonging to different parties, can use their increasing influence on the Israeli legislative body. They could one day take part in the government in view of their increasing influence on the balances of power in Israel.

We must expect Rabbi Kahana to step up his campaigns and to attract larger numbers of Israeli citizens now that he has received official recognition. We also must expect from him increasing overt and covert actions in pursuit of his terrorist objectives. If the demonstration he led calling for death to the Arabs was merely an expression of his joy at winning, we wonder what will happen through scheming and planning from a seat in the Knesset.

Ghali Visits Japan, Meets With Prime Minister

For Japanese media reportage on Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Butrus Ghali's visit to Japan, including his meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, see the Japan section of the 3 August Asia & Pacific *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Communique No 1,545 Reports 1-2 Aug Operations

JN021628 Baghdad Doemstic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Communique No 1,545 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 August 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant forces are recording pages of glory and heroism while defending the chaste soil of Iraq against the forces of the evil clique of Qom and Tehran. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Using various types of weapons, our forward units engaged a number of enemy personnel and positions east of Basra, killing three and destroying four hardware stockpiles and one machine gun.

2. Our daring Army helicopter gunships carried out effective strikes at enemy positions and troop concentrations, scoring direct hits. All our helicopters returned safely to base after successfully accomplishing their missions, praise be to God.

3. New groups of Iranians sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the front after escaping from the inferno of the Iranian ruling clique. They were all safely evacuated to the rear. In another area of the same sector, one of our forward units used artillery and other weapons to pound enemy positions and troop concentrations, killing 21 and wounding others.

4. One infantry position was destroyed and those manning it were killed in the central sector. One observation post was also destroyed.

5. Between 2230 and 2330 last night [1830-1930 GMT] the enemy shelled (Diyara) township. Five shells fell on the township, damaging a number of gardens.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 August 1984

Soviet Source Rejects Gromyko-Israel Meeting

JN021327 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1252 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, 2 Aug (INA) — An official Soviet source has stated that the Soviet Union has not taken and will not take the initiative to hold a meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and the Israeli foreign minister during the forthcoming UN General Assembly session.

In a statement to INA here today, the source asserted that the recent Soviet proposals for holding an international conference on the Middle East have absolutely nothing to do, in terms of their timing, with the recent Israeli elections or with the coming U.S. presidential elections, thus denying Western media allegations to this effect.

The source said that the reasons which prompted the Soviet Union to sever its diplomatic relations with Israel in 1967 continue to exist. He assailed the policy of the Zionist parties, which he described as aggressive, expansionist, and completely ignoring the Palestinian issue.

FRG Helicopters Shipped to Iraq Via Austria

AU021431 Vienna Television Service in German
1730 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] This morning an Iraqi Ilyushin-76 transport plane took off from the Graz-Thalerhof airport for Baghdad. The plane was loaded in Graz with two Messerschmitt civilian helicopters to be delivered to the Iraqi Government. The helicopters came from the FRG and were painted by an Austrian firm in Koeflach, western Steiermark.

The Interior Ministry stressed that this shipment involves only civilian aircraft, and thus does not violate the regulations governing the export of war materiel.

AD-DUSTUR Urges Europe To Pressure U.S.

JN030806 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 3 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The International Peace Conference and the European Role," *AD-DUSTUR* says: The talk about the Soviet initiative and the means of translating it into an international conference for peace in the Middle East leads us to discuss the international forces that can seriously help to achieve this goal — namely, the EEC countries.

Since the U.S. and Israeli stand has categorically rejected the idea of holding an international conference for peace as well as the various international and Arab initiatives seeking the achievement of a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question, and since the United States has preferred to maintain its strategic alliance with Israel and thus relinquish even the appearance of neutrality in the Arab-Israeli conflict, the necessary action to make the United States change this strange stand requires both the Arab countries and the USSR to pressure the United States through its European allies. Thus, the European countries must alter their current stand, which is that of a spectator, and adopt a means of pressure in order to help solve the dilemma of the U.S. rejection and unsuccessful monopoly of the region's peace process.

If the reports carried by some media sources yesterday about consultations the EEC countries are holding to adopt a stand in support of the Soviet initiative are true, and if France has already begun contacts in this regard, then a quick Arab move will be required in order to urge Europe to relinquish its traditional passivity and begin pressuring the United States to relinquish its passive stand toward the idea of the international conference. However, achieving this objective remains subject to Arab determination to move and subject to the conviction of Europe, the United States, and Israel of the seriousness of the Arab stand and of the fact the Arabs are actually seeking to push the various parties toward the international conference. Will the Arabs move?

AD-DUSTUR on Economic Talks With Syria

JN030825 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Aug 84 pp 1, 16

[Text] Amman, *AD-DUSTUR* —Hamid at-Tabba', president of the Union of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, has said that the talks the Jordanian economic delegation held in Damascus recently with the Syrian minister of economy and foreign trade concentrated on reactivating the two countries' joint projects. He explained that these projects are: Jordanian-Syrian overland transportation, the white cement factory, the leather factory, and the free zone project. In an exclusive statement to *AD-DUSTUR*, At-Tabba' said that the Jordanian and Syrian sides expressed identical views concerning these projects, and described them as a means of establishing integration between the two fraternal countries. The two sides also stressed the importance of implementing new joint projects in the agricultural, industrial, and trade fields to which both the public and private sectors shall contribute.

At-Tabba' said that among the achievements made in these talks was the agreement on facilitating the passage of the two countries' agricultural products. He noted that the Syrian minister of supply and internal trade has affirmed that his government's policy calls for facilitating and developing trade exchange between the two brotherly countries, particularly concerning the implementation of the Jordanian-Syrian agreement on fruits and vegetables, which is considered a pattern for any agreement that may be concluded with other Arab countries.

At-Tabba' said that the president of the Union of Syrian Chambers of Commerce welcomed increasing the volume of trade exchange between the two countries and reaching a balance between their imports and exports.

AR-RA'Y Urges Creation of Arab Action Group

JN021224 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Aug 84 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "The Soviet Document and an Arab Mechanism"]

[Text] No matter how warmly the Arabs welcome the Soviet document on a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question and the establishment of a real peace in the region, this welcome remains purely sentimental unless coupled with an Arab mechanism that gives the document power to implement its objectives.

Therefore, the Arabs cannot claim they have offered the necessary support for the new Soviet move just because they accepted it. Such support needs an Arab implementation mechanism presented by a strong Arab reality that can check the joint U.S.-Israeli opposition to this move. In the absence of this mechanism, the United States and Israel did not hesitate to reject the Soviet document the moment it was announced. If the Arabs had developed an intrinsic power that could punish those who obstruct peace in the region, others would have been forced to think twice before rejecting the Soviet document and would have been forced to deal with it in a different manner.

When the United States instantly rejected the document, it did not expect any Arab punitive measures that could affect its interests in the region because it was certain of the absence of any Arab mechanism that could exact this punishment. Likewise, when Israel rejected the document, it did not envisage any Arab action against it because it was certain of the absence of any such Arab mechanism.

In light of all this, the Arabs will not benefit from foreign initiatives unless they have a mechanism by which they can implement them. The Arabs will be mistaken if they wait for a Soviet, French, or international mechanism to push any initiative or move to the stage of implementation.

The Arabs should come up with the required mechanism represented by their solidarity and intrinsic power. They should start building it. Otherwise, they will have no luck in benefiting from any initiative or move. Those who sit and wait for others to retrieve their usurped rights for them have no luck.

Writer Criticizes Iraqi Pipeline Project
JN021048 Amman JERUSALEM STAR in English 2-8 Aug 84 p 9

[By Robert Pouliot, *STAR* economy analyst]

[Text] All the noise and drumbeating about the Iraq- Jordan pipeline may prove to be a dangerous wishful dream for tens of thousands of Jordanians.

At a time of growing economic slowdown, more and more businessmen, investors and workers are starting to have second thoughts about a project which, despite the hundreds of million dollars earmarked, my ultimately offer very little in terms of development to the Kingdom. And that means, few more permanent jobs, only small outlets for the local industry (if any at all)apart from feeding and lodging the pipe layers.

Undoubtedly, everyone in Jordan is now looking for a kind of beachhead, a lifesaver which could end the erosion of the economy and put the whole country on the expansion track once again.

Last spring, during an unprecedented period of bouncing checks, tight liquidity and credit squeeze since the early 70's many financiers and politicians were looking in the direction of Egypt to trigger a new rebound in exports following the virtual closure of the Iraqi market. However, only a few drops have so far materialized from what was to be a last growing flow of shipments to a traditional Jordanian market until Camp David. Only two significant letters of credit worth $10 million were so far opened in favour of Jordan on the land of the Pharaos.

Meanwhile, production and services have continued to slow down and banks were keeping credit facilities close to their vest. All those traders, importers and merchants I met in Jordan together with most bankers and securities brokers claim that the Kingdom hasn't reached the bottom yet, although it might be close to, the basic issue is what could prevent the economy from losing even more steam. On that front, conditions look rather gloomy.

First, the world crude market appears weaker than ever following this week's $1.50 per barrel price slash posted by the Soviets, a move which will directly affect North Sea producers and North African producers. This means even less petro-dollars for the Gulf and particularly Saudi Arabia where so many Jordanian expatriates live. As a trader was pointing out this week, "that is where our foreign currency cash funds come from and if the source dries up, it is bad news for Jordan." It also means that Jordan's fertilizer industry, already in bad shape, will weaken further while the huge potash industry is already in bad shape.

If at last peace comes to the Gulf, not only could the whole pipe line project be indefinitely delayed but Iraq would concentrate all its financial resources on the country's national reconstruction. And, here again as traders were pointing out, what could Jordan really win out of that? Iraq would once again turn to its traditional Gulf suppliers (the Kuwaitis are already queuing up for the trading boom) and there is little genuine "made in Jordan" exports which could be supplied from Amman. It is already clear that the Turks will challenge fiercefully all regional competition by offering extremely aggressive prices as well as a load of cheap labour. Their contractors, much bigger and experienced that those of Jordan, are already lining up for the construction boom. The port of Aqaba won't be needed anymore for transhipment.

So what would be left to Jordan? Afterall, the traditional supply lines of Iraq have been north-south (especially since the hard lessons learned by Baghdad from the Lebanese civil war) and it is difficult to see resumption of west, east lines, unless the current lull in Beirut soon evolves into a new peace era. In that case, Lebanon more than Jordan, would probably reap most of the benefits thanks to Beirut's human though seriously shattered-resource base.

But the more sensitive issue is the pipeline one. With an estimated overall cost of $1 billion, about $500 million would apply to the Jordanian section. Yet, at least half of that, if not more, will be spent outside Jordan, nearly half and half in Europe and America to supply the steel, the pumping stations, the engineering work and all the specialized technical labour to lay the pipe.

It would be suprising if Jordan could get even $200 million of spillover from this giant project. Well, that accounts for about 45 days of government spending at the 1983 annual rate. Put differently it amounts to about 13 per cent of last year gross capital formation or global investments in the Kingdom. Not that Jordan should spit over such an opportunity but the benefits remain small compared to the turmoil it might cause on the labour and social points.

At worst, foreign labour might be called in to most of the pipe laying simply for cost and labour force availability consideration. ALIA will certainly be a winner, together with local suppliers of the labour moveable camps but at a cost of heavy traffic and heavy disruption. The long terms benefits for Jordan could be arranged as the following.

-Reduce its heavy dependency on Saudi supplies.
-Build a span line to supply the Az-Zarqa refinery.
-Provide transit fees in foreign currency.
-Serve as a possible piggytrack for the day when Jordan might discover enough of its own crude to export, although such prospects may be 10 or 15 years down the road.

It is clear that Jordan would reap very little benefits, if only pollution, were the line stop at Aqaba. Indeed, the traffic of international supertankers in the Gulf of Aqaba would only add to the current congestion and would add significantly to what Israelis currently host in terms of tankers. Unlike Israel's rather small tank fares and incoming traffic, we are talking here of a multi-nation movement of carriers to take delivery of a major world supplier.

The critical question is whether Jordan could avoid adding to the current pollution problem of Aqaba by encouraging the continuation of the line through Egypt's Sinai to reach the Sumed Pipeline leading straight to the Mediterranean. After all, it would not only by-pass Aqaba (who really needs an export refinery there?) but would continue to strengthen ties with Egypt under a multinational Arab venture. Even Egypt might be willing to join in and attract other first class international fund suppliers.

Oil exploration in the Sinai has intensified over the last three years and the mere fact that the land of the Pharaos have relations with Israel might add greater security to the project.

Whatever the government will decide one thing must be outlined strongly. The Iraqi-Jordanian crude line must not serve as a pipe-dream for the country's economic problems. As the new Royal Commission on Civil Service outlined, it is high time to digest, streamline and get rid of the fat gathered over the 1979-82 period and devise new courses of action for the Kingdom's economy. As Dr Mahir Shukri, managing director of the Finance and Credit Corp., and a prominent financial economist, explained to me last week, the current size of economic growth is what Jordan was accustomed to before 1979. What has now to be improved is the efficiency of the system, greater government leadership (but not intervention in the private sector) and vision to stress on quality and competitiveness on world markets rather quantity at budget straining subsidized prices.

And this by itself is a formidable challenge. Time has come for Jordan to stop considering itself as "the little country" and to spend on its unique human resources in the Arab world. The day this is recognized by politicians and businessmen, an injection of self-confidence may herald a completely new era of expansion based on strength rather than weakness.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Soviet Envoy in Beirut

NC021209 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil today received the Soviet charge d'affaires in Beirut, Yuriy Suslikov. The talks dealt with Lebanese-Soviet relations.

USSR's Polyakov Arrives in Beirut 3 Aug

NC030811 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Near Eastern Countries Department, arrived at Beirut airport at 0930. He was met by ambassador Fu'ad at-Turk, the Foreign Ministry secretary general and members of the Soviet Embassy staff.

Officials Begin Talks

NC031013 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] At 1100 today, the first round of talks began at the Foreign Ministry between Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Near Eastern Countries Department, and senior Foreign Ministry officials. Polyakov had arrived in Beirut at 0900 from Amman, accompanied by his assistant. They were received at the airport by the director general of protocol at the Foreign Ministry and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Beirut.

At 1100, Polyakov visited the Foreign Ministry and met with Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fu'ad at-Turk. Ambassador Dr Khalil Makkawi, director of political affairs; Ambassador Samih al-Baba, director of economic affairs; Ambassador Ghazi ash-Shidyaq, director of international organizations; and Ambassador Latif Abu al-Hasan, chief of research and documentation at the ministry, attended the meeting.

The meeting was also attended on the Soviet side by Yuriy Suslikov, Soviet charge d'affaires in Beirut, and (?Nordyav), assistant to the head of the Near Eastern department.

Further on Talks

NC031204 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Near Eastern Countries Department, arrived in Beirut today. He is accompanied by (?Rubert Siryev), chief of the Middle East section.

Talks were held for approximately 2 hours today between the Soviet official and Ambassador Fu'ad at-Turk, Foreign Ministry secretary general. After the talks Polyakov was content to say in Arabic that the talks were very useful. He refused to answer a question on whether Moscow was discussing peace proposals with Washington.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the aim of the visit is to review some topics submitted to the UN General Assembly at its ordinary session in September, particularly in connection with disarmament and world peace, on the basis that this peace is not the responsibility of the superpowers alone but also the responsibility of everyone.

The discussion also touched upon other topics which the Soviet Union will submit to the General Assembly but concentrated on the recent Soviet proposals for peace in the Middle East. The Lebanese side affirmed that Lebanon supports disarmament and expressed readiness to consult with Moscow on these topics. As to the Soviet proposals, Lebanon expressed support for the idea and called for a solution for the Middle East crisis that would not be at the expense of the Lebanese issue. The discussions also dealt with bilateral relations after 40 years have passed since the establishment of these relations; they also dealt with the situation in Lebanon, when Ambassador at-Turk presented a detailed review of the situation. He also explained the situation in south Lebanon, the role of UNIFIL and the need to strengthen its role, expand its deployment, and increase its effectiveness.

Karami on Security Plan, Other Issues

NC021222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] In an interview given to the magazine *REVUE DE LIBAN* and the *AL-BAYRAQ* newspaper, Prime Minister Rashid Karami stressed that a Lebanon capable of safeguarding its security and stability in the country is far better than a weak Lebanon with conflicting forces, because this is harmful to Lebanon and to its neighbors. Prime Minister Karami said: We had to bring about a cease-fire and this is what we did through a political and security accord as a step toward implementing the security plan, which began in stages. The second stage began with eliminating the contact lines and by merging some detachments of the Lebanese Army; namely, the 6th and 5th Brigades so that the legitimate authority will be in control of an area 600-700 meters wide and 5 kms long from West to South Beirut.

The prime minister said that the security process is stable in the capital and the implementation is taking place in stages and added: We are seriously seeking to extend the state's control over all Lebanese territory inch by inch and kilometer by kilometer. We hope to arrive at this goal as soon as possible. Prime Minister Karami added: I can affirm that the Army establishment has been put in its correct framework. The law has been amended in a way ensuring to this establishment such frameworks and the appropriate atmosphere which would win the confidence of all.

About [extending the security plan to] the mountain, the prime minister said that this subject will be discussed by the Cabinet. We will proceed with its application in a way similar to [what was done in] the capital and it will be implemented as soon as possible, God willing. He added: We are not against the presence of anyone in our territory, but such presence must be in harmony with the Lebanese interest and must be subject to Lebanese laws.

Prime Minister Karami said that the regime does not recognize any officers or force outside the framework of legitimacy. He said: We are prepared to cross Lebanon from south to north and from west to east on foot at any time.

The prime minister said: Shortly, God willing, we will deal with reforms and the establishment of the constitutional body at the appropriate time. It will be an expanded body which will present its general visualization of solutions to the Cabinet and the Chamber of Deputies.

Regarding the problem of displaced persons the prime minister said: Let us give the committee charged with the displaced persons issue time to conclude its mission.

About the atmosphere at the Cabinet sessions, Prime Minister Karami said: I affirm the cooperation of the ministers in this historical and hard mission. Our stances in the Cabinet are one and are represented in the decisions adopted by the Cabinet.

On his cooperation with His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister Karami said: We acknowledge the president's broad understanding of the higher Lebanese interest and his response to it. There is complete harmony between the Cabinet members and his excellency the president.

Prime Minister Karami believes that the accord among the Lebanese is the course to salvation and that the government's policy statement is a great historical achievement that will put an end to the problems and disagreements which used to block the regime's way from time to time. He said: We are determined to set up institutions capable of embodying the will of the legitimate authority, foremost of which are the Army establishment and the Internal Security Forces, so that we can achieve our intrinsic security.

About the date of the Israeli withdrawal, the prime minister said: Israel's withdrawal must be unconditional. I want to assure you that following the Israeli Army's withdrawal from Lebanese territory there will be no problems with the Syrian side. About the Syrian role in Lebanon, Prime Minister Karami said that Syria is concerned about the Lebanese crisis because it directly reflects on Syrian interests. Mutual concern and cooperation must continue. Syria supports the salvation process in every possible way.

About the Saudi role in helping Lebanon, the prime minister confirmed that Saudi Arabia has promised to help in the reconstruction of Lebanon. He noted that reconstruction will follow the elimination of barriers, the reopening of roads and crossing points, and the consolidation of cease-fire. The minimum time needed to implement basic projects is 4 years.

The prime minister said that Lebanon adheres to a nonaligned policy. He added: We befriend whoever befriends us, and our relations with the United States and the Soviet Union are relations of friendship and cooperation in our as well as their interest. If the United States wishes to have a role in assisting us in scheduling the Israeli withdrawal, we welcome it.

More on Karami Interview

NC021507 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has stressed that Lebanon is recovering its vitality and that it is capable of maintaining its own security. In a major press interview, the prime minister said that the government would soon be tackling political reform issues and he stressed that the Cabinet and the president were in agreement. In the interview to be published tomorrow, the prime minister said that Lebanon was determined to pursue further practical steps to expand the scope of the security plan. The prime minister declared that Lebanon was pressing ahead with its efforts to achieve lasting peace and he stated that Syria was supporting the salvage efforts and that Saudi Arabia would help in the reconstruction of Lebanon.

The prime minister declared that the government is determined to extend its authority over all of Lebanon and indicated that it had the will to pursue this goal. The prime minister said that every effort was being exerted to clear up the issue of the missing people and he voiced hope that a reassuring solution could be found.

Karami expressed his full commitment to democracy and to freedom and indicated that every effort would be exerted to clarify laws and regulations and to close all gaps or loopholes, which would allow freedom to be restricted. The prime minister stressed the importance of the Syrian role in Lebanon and said that Saudi Arabia has promised to help Lebanon in a tangible way.

Prime Minister Karami reiterated the commitment of the government to national reconciliation, security, liberation, and reconstruction. He said that these four areas constituted the main program of the government. The prime minister described his recent visit to Syria and Saudi Arabia as vital and noted that efforts were continuing to restore security and launch reconstruction.

The prime minister noted that the principle of constitutional changes was included in the government's policy statement. He stressed that specific steps would have to be discussed with members of parliament but he expressed his confidence that all would be worked out. In a reference to local politics, the prime minister said that former President Franjiyah and former Minister Salam were represented in the Cabinet indirectly and he expressed hope that they would be fully cooperating with the Cabinet.

In a reference to democratic freedom, the prime minister stressed that freedom of political action would be constantly observed. He said that the government was pressing ahead with efforts to rebuild the Army and was willing to reach agreement on security arrangements with Israel with the ultimate objective of liberating Lebanon. Prime Minister Karami denied that there was any intention of reaching an agreement on security arrangements, which would be similar to the May 17 agreement. He stressed his commitment to the liberation of Lebanon and the restoration of its full sovereignty and called for the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon.

The prime minister described the liberation of western Al-Biqa' and south Lebanon from Israel as a key issue confronting the country.

Karami said that action would be taken on the Cairo agreement [regulating the Palestinian presence in Lebanon] in accordance with the high interests of Lebanon and he reiterated his flat rejection of direct talks with Israel, which he described as detrimental to Lebanon's interests.

Karami strongly rejected every form of cantons and federalism and called for the adoption of a formula which would eliminate previous shortcomings.

He said that a constituent assembly would be set up and convened but stressed that constitutional procedures would be observed.

Karami said that the closure of the Ad-Dubayyah [Israeli liaison] office was a natural result of the abrogation of the May 17 agreement and he said that he expected the Israeli forces to withdraw from Lebanon sooner or later.

He stressed that the issue of a security agreement with Syria was not faced at any time.

The prime minister concluded his lengthy interview by referring to reconstruction affairs and he noted that Saudi Arabia was willing to help in a substantial way. He said that it would take at least 4 years to complete the basic reconstruction but that work would continue for much longer on long overdue development projects.

Karami Reportedly To Resume Arab Tour 17 Aug

NC030704 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0430 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Informed sources have stated that Prime Minister Rashid Karami will embark on the second phase of his Arab tour on 17 August and that his tour will include Kuwait, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, and probably Jordan.

The sources said Prime Minsiter Karami plans to make this tour after the plan for the mountain has been implemented. The purpose of the tour will be to obtain more Arab political and economic support to bring about the success of the salvation process began by the government of national unity.

Prime Minister Arrives in Tripoli 2 Aug

NC021816 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami arrived in Tripoli at 1910 tonight aboard a military helicopter which took off from the military beach in Beirut and landed at the Tripoli international fair grounds.

Immediately upon his arrival, Prime Minister Karami went to the house of his brother Ma'n to commemorate the 40th day of the death of his late mother, Yumn 'Alam ad-Din.

Army Post Opens Fire at 2 Israeli Boats 3 Aug

NC031142 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1140 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] We have just received the following report: A security source has reported that an army checkpoint at the International location in Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda' opened gunfire at two Israeli boats that had approached the shore, forcing them to retreat into the sea.

Defense Ministry Source Denial

NC031530 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] A source at the Lebanese Defense Ministry today denied REUTER reports, citing a source from the 6th Brigade, that a 6th Brigade checkpoint near the Continental Hotel in Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda' opened fire on two Israeli gunboats that were sighted offshore. Earlier, an Israeli military source said he had no knowledge of Israeli gunboats taking part in any operations today.

Islamic Movement Official Assassinated in Tripoli

NC021701 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Dr 'Ismat Murad, an Islamic Unification Movement official, was assassinated by unknown gunmen in the Al-Minah area in Tripoli at 1745 today.

Beirut Reports Artillery Fire in Tripoli

NC021921 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Tripoli reported tonight that gunmen in At-Tabbanah and Ba'l Muhsin exchanged artillery fire for 5 minutes between 2000 and 2015. 'Ali Abu As'ad was killed. Volleys of machine gun fire can still be heard in the area.

Clashes Break Out

NC022000 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Clashes have been going on in Tripoli since 2000 today. Contacts held by those concerned, especially by Prime Minister Karami who arrived in the town 30 minutes before the flareup, have failed to stop the clashes.

Our correspondent reports that the two warring factions — the Islamic Unification Movement and the Red Knights — are using various kinds of weapons in the areas of Al-Qubbah, Hayy ash-Sha'rani, Tal'at al-'Umari, Harat al-Barraniyah, As-Sayyidah, the grain market, At-Tabbanah, and Ba'l Muhsin.

Initial reports indicate that two people have been killed and seven wounded. This flareup came following the assassination of Islamic Unification Movement official Dr 'Ismat Murad.

Clashes Continue 3 Aug

NC030505 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] The clashes which began last night are still continuing in Tripoli between the Islamic Unification Movement and the Arab Democratic Party. The shelling exchanges are concentrated on the combat lines of Al-Qubbah, Ash-Sha'rani, Tal'at Al-'Umari, Harat al-Barraniyah, as-Sayyidah, the Corn Market, at-Tabbanah, and Ba'l Muhsin. Some shells also fell on other residential quarters in the city.

The clashes flared up in the evening. Neither the efforts of the coordination committee, nor the cease-fire announced by the committee succeeded in putting an end to the bloody violence. The shelling intensified at 2245, and since 2100 Israeli planes have continued to fly over the city.

In view of the deteriorating situation in Tripoli Prime Minister Karami, who has been in the city since last night, intensified his contacts with the parties to put an end to the deteriorating security situation.

Reports from Tripoli indicate that a number of persons were killed, one of whom was identified as 'Ali Abu As'ad. The Islamic Unification Movement and the Red Knights suffered 7 wounded.

PSP Leaders Leave for Damascus for Talks

NC021350 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Walid Junblatt today left for Damascus accompanied by Muhsin Dallul, deputy chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party. He will meet there with Syrian officials and discuss with them the latest developments in the Lebanese arena. The visit is taking place following efforts by the Phalangists and other official figures to impede the measures needed for the implementation of the overall security plan and for the political situation as a whole.

Junblatt Back Following Talks

NC030508 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Walid Junblatt returned from Damascus yesterday after holding a series of talks with Syrian offocials which dealt with developments on the Lebanese situation.

PSP, Gunmen Clash in Beirut Night 2 Aug

NC030606 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Excerpts] In western Beirut there was a clash during the night between some members of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and gunmen who fired a rocket at a PSP center in the Burj Abu Haydar area and followed it up with bursts of machine gun fire. This created a state of tension in the area and a number of PSP gunmen deployed themselves in this area.

Meanwhile some Amal movement gunmen set up roadblocks in the areas of the Holiday Inn, and Al-Musharrafiyah, on the Mar Mikha'il-airport bridge road and began to check identity cards and search cars. At the same time bursts of sniper fire continued during the night from Al-Ma'rufiyah on Bsaba and from Ash-Shuwayfat on Kafr Shima.

Socialists-Al-Murabitun Clash in Beirut 3 Aug

NC030743 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Since 0930 clashes involving machine guns and rockets have been raging between the Socialists and Al-Murabitun in [Beirut's]Tallat al-Khayyat area. A patrol of the 6th Brigade has gone to the area to disengage the fighters.

Further Clashes in Beirut Square Reported 3 Aug

NC030815 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] A source in the Internal Security Forces has stated that at approximately 0930 today, clashes took place between the [Independent Nasirite Movement] Al-Murabitun men and members of the Independent National Grouping [at-tajammu' al-watani al-mustaqil] after the latter had pulled down the Al-Murabitun flag in Tallat al-Khayyat Square. The clashes ceased without either party sustaining any casualties as a result of the endeavors made to contain the clashes.

Security Plan for Mountain Faces 'Obstacle'

NC022114 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The security plan for the mountain is facing an obstacle represented by Minister Walid Junblatt's refusal to allow the army to deploy in the area. He wants the army to confine its deployment to the axes of the main roads.

Our political correspondent has learned that Junblatt opposes the reopening of all the mountain roads and insists that he retain his control of the interior of the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh areas. On the other hand, Minister Nabih Birri refuses that there be a buffer zone not under the control of the legitimate authority between an area occupied by Israel and an area under the control of the state.

In view of Junblatt's insistence on his stand, Prime Minister Karami proposed at the Cabinet meeting yesterday that the coastal road be opened northward and southward without the army having a presence on the stetch of the road between Khaldah and Ad-Damur.

When the army commander was asked whether the army could take over the area, he answered in the affirmative, provided that its takeover is complete and effective. The Military Command left it to the Political Command to adopt the appropriate decision in this connection.

At this point, Junblatt said that the army's deployment should be confined to the areas of the fighting, such as Qabr Shmun and its environs. He objected to the army reaching Sawfar. When a minister clarified that the Syrians have agreed to the army's deployment in Sawfar, Junblatt told Prime Minister Karami, who tried to convince him to change his stand: I am not ready for a security plan in the mountain.

Former President Sham'un approved a proposal to deploy the army in an area from the Nahr al-Kalb up to Ad-Damur as a first phase to be followed by a deployment from Al-Madfun up to Al-Awwali. This proposal was approved by the Military Command, which affirmed that it will draft a plan for a deployment that will start from Hammana. However, Junblatt rejected this, saying the army is not acceptable, even in the Ash-Shahhar and Kafr Matta areas.

At this point a sharp argument broke out between Junblatt and Birri, which prompted President Al-Jumayyil to interfere out of concern for maintaining harmony within the Cabinet.

Junblatt Comments on Opposition Stands 2 Aug
NC021833 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party and minister of public works, transport, and tourism, sent a message to President Amin al-Jumayyil on the occasion of Army Day. In this message, Junblatt outlined the opposition's terms for dealing with the government. He said:

Mr President, we would have liked Army Day to be a day for all the Lebanese, so that we could celebrate together this national occasion, but this was no the case. The Army was used by the state as a tool to achieve extremely controversial objectives. This is why a major confrontation has taken place over this Army. We have refused to let it enter our areas under the terms submitted to us.

Junblatt added: While some accomodation has been achieved thanks to the present government, this does not mean that the opposition forces that we represent — despite its taking part in the government — has dropped the general national demands regarding the role of the Army and its reform in an evenhanded manner.

The clear role of the Army is to liberate the homeland from Israeli occupation. The army's role is to protect and not to repress the people. The army should be permanently put under the guardianship of the people. The people, on the contrary, should not be placed under the tutelage of the Army. Finally, the army should serve Lebanon's orientation towards the Arab world, because Lebanon is an Arab country and will remain so.

Walid Junblatt said: Therefore, Mr President, we are looking forward to the day when we share in the festivity of army day with you and with the Armed Forces. Until such times comes, we will still be mourning our martyrs that fell in 'Aytat, ash-Shahhar, Baysur, and elsewhere.

Junblatt added: The areas which dismissed the idea of one party rule, hegemony, and intelligence plots, and which remained committed to the national battle will hold on to their principles and their arms until equity, evenhandedness, and dignity are at hand.

Junblatt concluded by saying: Finally, there is one primary distinction between Lebanon as a homeland and as a regime. Yes to Lebanon, the Arab homeland. No to a system of privileges. No to a system allied with foreigners. No to a system that seeks the protection of foreign fleets and uses the Army against the people in a bid for survival. If the overtures made by the opposition are going to be read as a sign of weakness or an abandonment of principles, it is time we emphasize that there are limits to compromise.

Controversy Over Teachers Issue Reported
NC030654 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Christian quarters are preparing a complete file about the situation of Christian employees in the state's departments, especially in the ministries under Ministers Salim al-Huss and Nabih Birri, in view of Minister al-Huss' disregard of the rule governing the appointment of employees. Minister al-Huss has called for the confirmation of 5,000 contract teachers, including 3,551 Muslim teachers — that is, two-thirds Muslim and one-third Christian, instead of 50-50.

Circles close to Minister al-Huss say he will insist on this confirmation; otherwise, he will adopt a negative stand with regard to his participation in the next Cabinet session.

Meanwhile, Minsiter Nabih Birri has threatened to boycott the Cabinet session on Monday if the contract teachers are not confirmed in their posts. A government source has expressed surprise at this stand, affirming that the Cabinet has not closed the contract teachers' file. The Civil Service Board had previously rejected this matter for several reasons, particularly, lack of required qualifications on the part of the teachers, the inability of the Treasury to bear the expenses of 5,000 employees, and the lack of balance in view of the fact that there are 3,551 Moslems in the above total. The government source said the period during which the Education Ministry had the right to issue decrees has expired.

Such practices in the ministries have not been confined to the Education Ministry, but have also involved the Ministry of Electrical and Water Resources, where Minister Nabih Birri issued a decision appointing 'Ali Shu'aytu to replace engineer Nabih Nahhas as acting director general of water and electrical equipment [tajhiz], when in fact engineer Nahhas had been appointed to this post by Cabinet decree. Therefore, in such a case, the minister has no right to dismiss Nahhas and to issue a decision appointing another person in his place, because such an action constitutes a violation of the law and Constitution.

Leading Christian circles say Minister Birri is preparing to make a series of appointments in the Judicial Institute as well as in other Justice Ministry departments, in line with his appointments

in the Ministry of Water and Electrical Resources and his demand for the confirmation of the teachers.

It has been learned that a delegation representing the Christian functionaries will raise this subject in the near future with Cardinal Khuraysh and the patriarchs of the Christian communities. The delegation will then meet with Christian ministers for this purpose.

Birri Sets Condition for Attending Cabinet Session
NC022024 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and minister of justice and water and electrical resources, received Jean 'Ubayd at his home tonight. Birri was then contacted by telephone by Saudi mediator Rafiq al- Hariri. They held consultations on conditions in Lebanon.

Minister Birri informed Shafiq Munaynimah, the Cabinet secretary general, that he will attend the Cabinet session [on 6 August] only if the question of retired teachers is included in the agenda.

In a statement today, Minister Birri affirmed his support for the peace and security march and for ending the inter-Lebanese fighting, the unification of the capital and consequently Lebanon out of conviction, not appeasement. He supports the extension of the security plan to include the mountain provided that it begins with the Al-Awwali [river].

Minister Birri considered the question of the return of the evacuees as a general and comprehensive issue, which would cover the mountain as it covers An-Nab'ah, for example. He said: We will continue to work for all the Lebanese and for Lebanon.

Two Kidnapping Victims Released 3 Aug
NC030922 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0910 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] A report just received says that journalist (Rudolph Polkovic) and George Sursuq, who were kidnapped on Friday, 27 July, in 'Ayn al-Muraysa, have been released.

The release followed contacts and efforts made by [former] President Camille Sham'un and Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern affairs, and in cooperation with the people concerned, especially Colonel Mustafa Nasir, Major Rahbani, and Captain Kharman.

The two released persons were taken to President Sham'un a short while ago.

We are expecting a statement by Minister Birri on the subject.

Parliament Discusses Annulling Cairo Agreement
NC031035 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] At 1100 today, the third parliamentary meeting was held at Mansur Palace to continue the discussions on invalidating the [3 Nov 1969] Cairo agreement [between the Palestinians and the Lebanese government].

Attack on Lahd Position; Ambush in South
NC030523 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0457 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] A short while ago, our correspondent in Sidon reported by telephone that at 0100 today national resistance men carried out a major operation against a position belonging to Lahd's militiamen in the town of Jba'. The operation was followed by heavy gunfire that resulted in several casualties among the men at the position. Immediately afterward, a motorized force from the enemy command rushed to the area from Jarju', but it was ambushed by national resistance men on the (Al-Qbay) crossroads. A 30-minute clash ensued. Enemy losses could not be determined because of the military cordon the occupation and Lahd's militia forces threw around the town of Jba'. These forces are still engaged in a large-scale search operation, firing randomly at houses. As a result, the house of Muhammad Zawawi burned down. When the owner told the Israelis about the fire, they arrested him. The curfew imposed on the town by the occupation forces on the town is still in force.

Moreover, Israel has prevented the burial of the body of 'Abdallah Ghandush, a citizen of the town of Jba'.

TISHRIN Views U.S.-Israeli Strategic Aims

PM020945 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 29 Jul 84 p 8

[Samir al-Khatib article: "Syria Is the Target of Secret Talks Between Washington and Tel Aviv"]

[Text] "Officials in the Reagan administration say that secret talks with the aim of drawing up military plans between the United States and Israel are increasingly concentrating on how the Soviet Union can be confronted in the Middle East, but Shamir believes that Syria today constitutes the principal threat to peace." This was what the *NEW YORK TIMES* attributed to officials in the U.S. Administration on 22 July 1984, that is, less than 20 days after the joint U.S.-Israeli maneuver in the field of military communications and the transportation of casualties to Israel in case of emergency.

Commenting on these maneuvers, the Israeli paper *HA'ARETZ* said that the Americans "have realized how much better it would have been for them had they brought their men who were wounded in the Marines headquarters explosion in Beirut to Israel instead of transporting them to the FRG."

The purpose of the maneuvers held in mid-June was to translate into action the resolutions of the joint U.S.-Israeli political and military committee, which held long meetings in Washington last month. It is known that this committee was formed after Reagan-Shamir talks in November last year. The committee continued to hold meetings to evaluate the latest developments in the Middle East, especially after the departure of the Marines and the Multinational Force from Lebanon.

The connection between the U.S. Administration officials said about secret U.S.-Israeli talks in Washington and the outcome of the joint U.S.-Israeli political and military committee in the form of maneuvers held along the Israeli coast is quite clear. The talks coincided with a visit to Israel by U.S. military officials with the aim of exploring fields for expanding strategic ooperation.

What is interesting, according the *INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE*, quoting U.S. officials, is that the current secret talks aim at "effecting a major change in Israel's traditional orientation of confronting the Arabs in the air and on land, so that it concentrates on confronting Soviet military power in the eastern Mediterranean in times of emergency as a tax to be paid by Israel for securing full strategic cooperation with Washington."

This orientation is confirmed by what President Reagan said in an indirect comment on the U.S.-Israeli talks, to the effect that "priority will be given to Soviet involvement in the Middle East to reduce problems facing Arab countries friendly with the United States."

Israeli officials, according to the *INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE*, believe that U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation has become a necessity in view of what they termed "the growing Soviet threat in the area and the real threat and danger which Syria now constitutes, which will lead the United States and Israel to lay down joint plans."

The the aim of the new stage in U.S.-Israeli talks is joint confrontation of Syria and the Soviet Union in the Middle East area and an attempt to deprive the Arabs of any support, so as to facilitate Israel's pursuit of its criminal, expansionist wars. This is evident from the U.S. Navy secretary's statement that "the world's seas and oceans are exclusively for the United States, and the Soviet Union has no right of access to these prohibited areas, because if it enters them it will be entering a U.S. racetrack." [sentence as published]

The *NEW YORK TIMES* has said that the U.S. Navy is very enthusiastic about including Israel as a party to any confrontation in the eastern Mediterranean region. The 6th Fleet will benefit greatly from using Israel and its coasts for refueling, ship repairs, storage of military equipment, and joint operations against the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean.

What the paper says is a dramatic reminder of the provisions of the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation will lead to Israel's inclusion as a party to any potential confrontation with the Soviet Union in the Mediterranean is an attempt to justify maximum development of U.S.-Israeli military cooperation in the Middle East on the pretext of confronting the fleets of a superpower — the Soviet Union.

The second objective is to create the impression that U.S.-Israeli confrontation of Syria is in the final analysis confrontation of Soviet military power. More explicitly, it is to concentrate the greatest aggressive effort against Syria on the pretext of this misleading impression. An Israeli official told the *NEW YORK TIMES* that "Syria is considered the more realistic and more immediate threat, so that threat should be the object of joint U.S.-Israeli plans."

It appears that preparing the ground to show Israel as an essential force that should operate side by side with the U.S. Navy in the Mediterranean began when the same U.S. paper published an article on saying that "according to a Congressional report, the U.S. Navy is incapable of maintaining naval and air battles for more than one week because it lacks reserve equipment, logistics, and supplies necessary to carry on with military operations."

Thus there is a growing trend in the U.S. Administration, championed by Presidential National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, calling for deepening the strategic alliance with Israel so that the latter will become not only a striking force on behalf of the United States but also a reserve force operating side by side with the United States in the event of developments requiring U.S. intervention in the Middle East in general.

Shamir's statement in this regard was clear when he said that "Israel is following developments in the Gulf war and will intervene in that war when its interest calls for it."

Thus Israel, which was considered the U.S. Trojan horse in the confrontation with the Arabs, now represents, in light of the current secret talks in Washington, a U.S. regional strike force that would make up for the present shortcoming on NATO's eastern flank resulting from Greece's withdrawal from NATO's military wing following the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974.

The basic motive for developing Israel's role in U.S. strategy is probably the defeat that the two parties suffered in Lebanon and the desire now to carry the big stick in areas larger and more comprehensive than the Lebanese arena. The Gulf arena is not beyond the U.S.-Israeli strategic purview, nor is it indeed the limit of that purview.

TISHRIN Warns of Planned Israeli Aggression

JN030920 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0755 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Damascus, 3 Aug (SANA) -- In its commentary today, *TISHRIN* says that the recent Israeli maneuvers and aggressions against Lebanon take place while Israel is preparing for an intensive aggression against the Syrian forces stationed in Lebanon. The paper adds that Israel's goal in waging aggression against Syria is to hamper the achievement of Lebanese reconciliation and to find an outlet for the Zionist entity's economic crisis.

TISHRIN affirms that the fabricated political crisis within the Israeli political parties is aimed at preparing the appropriate circumstances for waging aggression against Syria — the only obstacle facing Israeli hegemonist and expansionist plans. It notes that the Labor and Likud political parties' agreement on forming a joint Israeli Government will make Israel more aggressive and extremist. This is because the Labor Party has waged all Israeli expansionist wars against the Arabs in the past, and the Likud leads Zionist extremism and arrogance. Furthermore, Israel has been and will remain the same racist and expansionist entity, no matter who rules it.

Concluding, *TISHRIN* says: Syria is well aware of the objectives of the new Israeli game, as well as the current moves and military maneuvers. It is capable of deterring aggression, regardless of how severe and savage its perpetrators are, because it has the strength and power that enable it to perform this national task. Since the Israeli leaders had previously adopted the theory of aggression to pool their capabilities and solve the aggravating crises inside their entity, this time they will certainly think a thousand times before carrying out any military action against Syria, because they are aware of Syria's ability to confront and deter.

TISHRIN Reiterates Stand on Lebanon, Arab Issues

JN030804 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 3 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *TISHRIN* writes the following on Syria's principled stands: Syria's principled stands on the Arab homeland's issues, headed by the Palestine question and Lebanese crisis, have not changed and will not change because they stem from a pan-Arab dimension, aimed at wrenching and consecrating pan-Arab rights, and reflect the Arab masses' will to confront all schemes that are hostile to our nation. Had Syria bowed — as several rulers did — and flattered those who supply Israel with all types of military and financial aid to suppress the nation's ambitions and profound aspiration for liberation and unity, the Palestine question would have been forgotten, those colluding with Camp David would have liquidated it, and Lebanon — entity, government, and Army — would have revolved in the Zionist orbit because Israel was planning to split and fragment the fraternal country.

TISHRIN says: Syria has embraced the Palestinian revolution since its inception and provided it with all means of existence. It even linked its destiny with that of the Palestinian people and their pan-Arab liberation struggle. It neither made concessions nor bargained. It was not content with statements of solidarity blared from a distance for local consumption. It built a strong Army. This Army, for the first time in Arab history, waged a war, depending on its potential. It was a liberation war whose main target was Palestine, as well as the Golan.

When Israel invaded Lebanon, our valiant forces defended the Palestinian fighters and the fraternal people of Lebanon. These forces offered heavy sacrifices and confronted alone — at a time of silence and defeatism — the Zionist forces, U.S. fleets, and the Multinational Forces. The attempts by the Americans and their allies to intimidate Syria and dissuade it from backing Lebanon's independence and sovereignty have failed to undermine Syria's solidity and steadiness.

Syria, in cohesion with the Lebanese national forces, managed to foil the invasion plans and the U.S.-Israeli hegemony scheme, and succeeded in stopping the internal bleeding. Lebanon today is making large strides toward accord, conciliation, and construction.

TISHRIN adds: We are proudly entitled to point out two large victories scored by Arab Syria and the leadership of Arab struggler Hafiz al-Asad: The October liberation war and the salvation of Lebanon by toppling the ill-omened May agreement. In his interview with the French paper *LE MONDE*, struggler Al-Asad reaffirmed the firmly established principles of the Syrian policy: absolute support for the Lebanese brothers and for every sincere effort to rescue Lebanon from its ordeal and enable it to restore its role and acitivity, as well as full support for all Palestinian strugglers who maintain their cohesion with both land and cause.

Damascus: Israeli Maneuvers in Lebanon Precedes Aggression

JN021605 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] South Lebanon — Within its preparations to launch an aggression against the Lebanese people and Syria, the Zionist enemy carried out major war maneuvers yesterday on the Lebanese territory it occupies. Citing security sources in western Al-Biqa', reports say that the maneuver, in which 500 armored personnel carriers, tanks, and rocket launchers took part, was staged over the areas of Rashayya al-Wadi, (Sahil Riqat), Kawkaba, Kafr Mishki, (Modokha), Khirbat Ruha, and other areas.

Zionist enemy warplanes took part in fake bombings.

Reports had spoken of a new U.S.-Zionist coordination on launching an aggression aganst Syria in an attempt to hinder the march of peace and reconciliation in Lebanon, and retaliate against the abrogation of the 17 May agreement and the closure of the Israeli Liaison Office in Ad-Dubayyah. These reports add that President Reagan wants to overcome the Zionist entity's impasse following the recent elections and the obstacles facing the formation of a new government. He [Reagan] is trying to unite the Likud, the Alignment, and the other Zionist parties on the platform of this aggression with the aim of renewing his support for the Israeli enemy and winning the vots of the Zionist lobby in the forthcoming U.S. presidential elections.

Greek Minister Signs Protocol, Departs

JN021456 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1415 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Damascus, 2 Aug (SANA) — Syria and Greece today signed the protocol of the fourth session of the Joint Syrian-Greek Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation which held its meetings in Damascus from 30 July until 2 August.

Dr Kamal Sharaf, minister of state for planning affairs, who signed the protocol for the Syrian side, and Constantinos Vaitos, Greek minister of national economy, who signed it for the Greek side, exchanged cordial speeches on this occasion. Dr Sharaf stressed that this protocol is a new step on the road to promoting relations between the two friendly countries. He praised Greece's stands in support of the Arab struggle against Zionist and imperialsit designs.

Vaitos stressed the unity of the two countries' joint stands toward progress and socialism. He reiterated his government's support for Arab rights and Syria's struggle agaisnt Zionism.

He said that this protocol will bolster the economic and political relations between the two friendly countries. Vaitos and the delegation accompanying him left Damascus today for Greece.

Al-Ahmar Confers with PNC's Al-Fahum

JN021106 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Damascus — 'Abdallah al-Hamr, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received PNC Speaker Brother Khalid al-Fahum today. The talks revolved around the latest developments in the Arab arena in general, the Palestinian dialogue in particular, and the efforts being exerted to maintain the unity of the PLO within the framework of its militant course which is hostile to imperialism and Zionism, to confront the course of deviation and capitulation within the Palestinian framework, and to condemn and topple this course.

Palestinian Ba'thist Denounces Yasir 'Arafat

JN022042 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] 'Isam al-Qadi, member of the [Ba'th Party] national command and regional secretary of the Palestinian organization [as heard], has denounced the practices of the 'Arafatist clique and the deviationist symbols in the Palestinian revolution for attempting to harm the struggle relations with revolutionary Syria and the Lebanese national movement. Addressing the regular conference of the Ba'th Party's Palestine branch this evening, Comrade al-Qadi affirmed Syria's vanguard role under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting the various hostile designs and in protecting the Palestinian revolution.

Alignment, Likud Adjourn Debate Until Next Week

TA021839 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The leaders of the Likud and the Alignment adjourned the debate on economic issues a short time ago and decided to resume it next week. This afternoon, they listened to a lecture by the finance minister on the economic problems and on the solutions proposed by the Likud.

Our correspondent notes that talks with Likud and Alignment figures lead to the impression that the Likud has come to terms with the possibility that President Herzog may entrust Shim'on Peres with the task of forming a government.

Dr Burg stated this evening that he got the impression in his talks with the president that the latter would entrust the task to Shim'on Peres.

60 MK's Recommend Peres Form Government

TA031014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Upon the completion of the president's consultations, it has emerged that the delegates of factions representing 60 Knesset members recommended that the task of forming the government should be entrusted to Shim'on Peres, leader of the largest faction. Fifty-four Knesset members recommended that this task be entrusted to Yitzhaq Shamir.

The National Religious Party and TAMI did not decide on their position, and KAKH was not queried.

This morning, Ometz representatives recommended that the task be entrusted to Shim'on Peres. The representatives of Agudat Yisra'el recommended Yitzhaq Shamir, and TAMI's leaders called for a wide government, but did not mention the name of the person they think should head it.

Herzog Consultations With Parties Continue, End

TAMI for Widely-Based Rule

TA030712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] This morning the TAMI representatives asked President Herzog to work for the formation of a widely-based government, but did not say who they thought should lead it.

In answer to a question by our correspondent Yosi Qoren, MK Aharon Abu-Hatzira said that TAMI will also support a government which is made up of only Likud and Alignment members. He emphasized he had not coordinated all his moves with 'Ezer Weizman, and therefore he did not name Peres as his candidate for leading this government.

The president is now consulting with the Agudat Yisra'el representatives.

Agudat Yisra'el for Shamir

TA030817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] The Agudat Yisra'el representatives have asked the president to assign Yitzhaq Shamir the task of forming the government. MK Avraham Shapira made it clear that Agudat Yisra'el does not rule the Alignment out, but that its recommendation is a result of the good partnership with the Likud thus far. Our correspondent Yosi Qoren reports that Ometz movement members Yiga'el Hurvitz and Zalman Shoval are now talking with the president.

CRM, PLP Support Peres

TA021643 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] In consultations which took place this afternoon at the president's home, the Citizens' Rights Movement [CRM] suggested that Shim'on Peres be assigned the task of forming the next government. The CRM takes a dim view of the possibility of a wall-to-wall government, and therefore recommends a Likud-Alignment government only. The representatives of the Progressive List for Peace told the president that they will oppose both a government headed by the Likud or a broad government. However, if the president assigns the task of forming the next government to the Alignment's representative, the Progressive List will be willing to hold negotiations with him for the sole purpose of establishing a narrow government.

Herzog Concludes Consultations

TA030912 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] The president of the state this morning ended his consultations with the factions on the question of who he will assign the task of forming the government. Ometz' representatives recommended that President Herzog entrust the leader of the largest party, Shim'on Peres, with this task. The Agudat Yisra'el representatives asked the president to assign this task to Yitzhaq Shamir, while the TAMI representatives asked the president to act for the formation of a widely-based government, but did not name their candidate for leadership.

One of the TAMI representatives, Eli Dayan, told our correspondent that he and his colleagues had heard that the government is prepared to freeze investments in settlements, and that similar talk was heard in the Alignment-Likud dialogue.

To Announce Decision Monday

TA031134 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] This Monday, the president will announce his decision on who he will assign the task of forming the government. At the end of the consultations at the president's home, it transpired that parties which represent 60 Knesset members propose that the task of forming the government be entrusted to Shim'on Peres.

Knesset Election Voting Trends Analyzed
TA030629 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Aug 84 pp 1, 3

[Hanokh and Rafi Smith report]

[Text] Differences in voting patterns between Oriental and European Jews widened in last month's elections. The Oriental political revolution not only continued, but also reached into the religious community.

Religious voters, by backing SHAS and TAMI in large numbers essentially completed a revolt against the traditional Ashkenazi leadership of the religious political community.

Among Oriental Jews, an outstanding result was the continued decline in support for the Alignment and its allies.

These estimates indicate that the Labour camp continued to lose votes among these Jews, scoring 21.5 per cent in these elections to 22.5 per cent in 1981 and 24.6 per cent in 1977. Conversely, Likud-Tehiya lost slightly, from 57.8 per cent to 55.5 per cent but this was made up by the 2.5 per cent obtained by Kahana, Hurvitz and Weizman.

These are crushing results for the Labour camp. Particularly so since they show no improvement. Indeed, the vote for Kahana turns out to be more than symbolic.

Among Jews of European origin the picture was entirely different. The economy and Lebanon did influence their voting. Fewer of European origin who had voted Likud and were voting Alignment in the polls ended up by returning to the Likud. Among those of European origins the Likud-Tehiya bloc received only 24.3 per cent of the vote compared to 59.8 per cent for the Labour camp. Citizens' Rights Movement [CRM] and Shinuy, the Alignment's allies, were the main gainers. In net terms this camp gained nearly 4 per cent of the European vote. Summing-up along traditional coalition-opposition lines, the Likud-religious coalition received about 34 per cent of the European vote, to 60 per cent for the Labour camp and 4 per cent to Hurvitz and Weizman (the remaining 2 per cent are parties not gaining Knesset representation). The percentage supporting the Labour bloc was an all-time high among European-origin voters.

But the 60 per cent to 34 per cent advantage to Labour and its allies far from offsets the 73 per cent to 21.5 per cent advantage of the Likud-religious bloc among Oriental Jews, who constituted nearly half the Jewish vote. The net result was that among Jews the overall change was a decline from 56 per cent to 53 per cent supporting the Likud-religious bloc, while the Labour camp stayed fairly constant at 42 per cent. The 3 per cent loss to Likud went to Hurvitz and Weizman, and contributed to the loss of this bloc's majority in the Knesset. The Arab vote also contributed slightly to the loss of the majority of the Likud-religious bloc although internal vote changes were smaller than at first appeared.

The most important fact was that the Arab vote was much larger than in the previous election, increasing by over 4 per cent. The result was that instead of 8.5 per cent of the total vote in 1981, Arabs contributed over 9 percent to the total vote in these elections. Since coalition partners received about 11 per cent of this vote, fully 89 per cent of an enlarged vote went to non-coalition parties.

Actually, RAKAH lost slightly, its share of the minority vote declining from 37 per cent to 35 per cent, but the larger vote enabled RAKAH to keep its four seats. The new Progressive List received 18 per cent of the Arab vote and two Knesset seats — a net change in favour of the opposition. In the 1981 elections two competing minority parties got 13 per cent of the vote but neither got Knesset representation.

Among Zionist parties, the Alignment, which received over 27 per cent of this vote in 1981, fell to 21 per cent, but this was still enough for the equivalent of two Knesset seats. Shinuy again got 5 per cent and Weizman's Yahad nearly 6 per cent — just the amount he needed to get the third Knesset seat, with the added help of a surplus vote agreement with Shinuy.

As a result, the share of the coalition parties fell from 51.3 per cent of the total vote and a clear majority in the Knesset in 1981 to 47.3 per cent (excluding Kahana's 1.2 per cent which no party seeks for its coalition at this date) and short of the needed majority. As a result we have political stalemate and objective difficulty in forming a coalition.

But, to return to the continuing Oriental political revolution, the picture is even further complicated by the latest aspect of this revolution — on the religious front.

In 1977, 17.9 per cent of the Oriental community voted for a religious party, far above the 12.1 per cent among Ashkenazi Jews. In 1981 the percentage declined by 2.2 per cent. But with the appearance of TAMI, an ethnic Sephardi party, which split off from National Religious Party [NRP] and received over 5 per cent of this vote, the traditional parties received only 10.6 per cent, a very large loss resulting mainly in a near 50 per cent decline in the NRP vote.

Now, with the appearance of SHAS, the entire picture has changed. TAMI and SHAS with 9.5 per cent of the Oriental vote between them, have supporting them, after the latest elections, over 60 per cent of the Oriental religious vote and five Knesset seats. NRP, the only religious party left with a balanced vote between the two ethnic groups, also has two Sephardim among its four Knesset members — so seven of 13 Knesset members representing religious parties are Oriental Jews. Agudat Yisra'el, which lost nearly all its Oriental contingent to SHAS, and Morasha have become predominately Ashkenazi supported parties.

So the split in the vote between the two communities on general lines — 70 per cent to 75 per cent of Likud supporters are Oriental and 70 per cent to 75 per cent of Alignment supporters are of European-origin (over 80 per cent in CRM and Shinuy) — has now reached the religious community in the form of ethnicized parties. With political stalemate paralyzing Israel for the first time in its history, what can this deepening polarization along ethnic lines lead to?

Controversy on Strategic Cooperation With U.S.

TA030541 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Aug 84 p 2

[Report by correspondent in the United States]

[Text] Washington — A serious internal Israeli controversy in senior government and military echelons preceded Israel's agreement last month to focus the strategic cooperation talks with the U.S. on the Soviet threat, it has been learned here.

Senior Israel Defence Forces officers and the heads of the intelligence services were unhappy with the Cabinet's willingness to respond favourably to the American demand to shift the emphasis in the talks from the Arab armies to Soviet power in the Middle East.

Among other things, the Israeli government weighed the possibility of appending to the Memorandum of Understanding on Strategic Cooperation between the two countries secret annexes dealing with the Soviet threat, which would be formulated as the talks progressed.

Rosenne Discusses Pipeline, Sewage Plants

TA030940 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Aug 84 p 3

["Exclusive" report from Washington by correspondent in the United States Amir Oren]

[Text] The United States is not enthusiastic about direct Israeli-Jordanian negotiations on the oil pipeline and the sewage treatment plants — this was reported recently by Israeli ambassador to the United States Me'ir Rosenne.

Rosenne reported in Jerusalem that the United States includes Israel in these subjects only because it cannot ignore Israel.

Basing his conclusions on a talk with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Rosenne also said that the United States views the question of the sewage treatment plants as basically a political issue. The U.S. does not want to reach a crisis with Israel, which on its part also wants to avoid conflicts.

No progress on the sewage plants issue was achieved in the talks held by Interior Ministry Director General Hayim Kubersky and the Foreign Ministry's legal adviser, Elyaqim Rubinstein, in the State Department this week.

The United States continues to claim that no harm will come to Elat from the sewage treatment plants, but it is disregarding the U.S. regulations which require an examination by experts from the Environmental Protection Agency.

The issue has been raised in the wake of pressure from the Elat municipality to move the sewage treatment plants about 6 km north, in order to prevent odor and mosquito infestation.

A more sophisticated plant built in Elat failed and was consequently moved about 8 km north of the city.

The subject of the oil pipeline and the sewage treatment plants was raised last Wednesday in the meeting between Rosenne and U.S. Under Secretary of State Michael Armacost, who is filling the post of the vacationing Shultz. Rosenne also complained about Egyptian toughness, and about a comment made by Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Richard Murphy (who participated in the talk) about the "constructive role of Syria in Lebanon." His interlocutors "clarified" that Murphy was only referring to the Syrian aid in calming down the situation in Lebanon last month, that the U.S. attitude vis-a-vis Syria has not changed, and that this was made clear by adding Syria to the list of countries assisting terrorism.

Arabic Broadcast Urges Syria To Work for Peace

JN021515 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1335 GMT 2 Aug 84

["Observation" by 'Ezra Shirazi]

[Text] Dear listeners: Good evening. For many years and on every occasion the Damascus rulers and their media have been repeating the need to achieve a strategic balance. In his address to the Syrian Army on the Army's 39th anniversary, which falls today, President Hafiz al-Asad repeated this need. He said that achieving a strategic balance with Israel is an urgent need, and necessary to achieve a just peace in the Middle East. We do not want to inquire here about the real and specific concept of this strategic balance or to wonder whether the Damascus rulers have an accurate electronic scale by which they can detect a balance when they actually achieve it. It is useless to pose such questions.

What is more important is that the aim of achieving a strategic balance, as defined by the Syrian president, is peace in our region. Since Al-Asad has emphasized that achieving a balance is an urgent need, it means that he believes that achieving peace is, in fact, an urgent need and an insistent demand. If this analysis is true, it can certainly be said that a constructive and positive change has occured in the Damascus rulers' thinking and policies.

In view of this development, we may ask why President al-Asad does not resort to peace immediately, especially if he feels that peace is an urgent need and an insistent demand? Why does he not seek peace immediately instead of waiting for and depending upon electronic scales to detect if this strategic balance has been reached? It is certain that President al-Asad is well aware that a real and just peace cannot be achieved by means of electronic scales or computers, but can be achieved only by good intentions, tolerance, and a sincere desire to achieve peace. Achieving real peace can take place only through negotiations and understanding.

Finally, we would like to remind President al-Asad of his statement to British journalist Patrick Seale 2 months ago, in which he said that achieving both peace and a strategic balance can take place simultaneously. If this is the case, why the waiting and why the waste of time? Why should we depend upon electronic scales, which may give wrong readings or yield bad results due to any minor defect in them?

IDF Soldier Killed in An-Nabatiyah Incident

TA030445 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Private Yuval Shalev, 19, from Kibbutz Gesher, will be buried at 1300 today, at the cemetery in his kibbutz. He was killed in An-Nabatiyah yesterday from a hand grenade thrown at an IDF position. Another soldier was slightly wounded in that incident.

Phalangist Demand for Trade Monopoly Rejected

TA031037 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Aug 84 p 3

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Dan Avidan]

[Text] The *DAVAR* correspondent has learned that the Phalangists have recently been urging Israel to give them a monopoly over all the business ties Israel maintains with various elements in Lebanon.

As known, Israel maintains business ties with Christian merchants in northern Lebanon, and with Shi'ite and Muslim businessmen in southern Lebanon. Israel now wants to formalize these trade relations. Israel conducts its business with the Phalangists by sea, using the naval connection between Haifa Port and the Phalangist docks at Beirut Port ("the fifth pier") and the port of Juniyah. Israel sells primarily agricultural produce to the Christian population and the Shi'ite and Muslim businessmen in southern Lebanon through the Agrexco company.

In contacts to normalize business relations with them, the Phalangists demanded that the Muslim and Shi'ite businessmen in southern Lebanon be compelled to market their produce to Israel through the Phalangist ports at Juniyah and "the fifth pier" at Beirut Port. This way, the Phalangists could collect money from every Lebanese merchant who does business with Israel.

As far as is known, Israel has rejected this demand because it wants to maintain business relations with all sects in Lebanon. It is assessed in Israel that Shi'ite and Muslim businessmen would not agree to sell their produce to Israel if they were subject to the Phalangists' favors.

Lebanese Women Recruited To Work at Crossing

TA021307 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 2 Aug 84 p 3

[Report by military correspondent Alex Fishman]

[Excerpt] The liaison unit with Lebanon is now recruiting 40 women from the Jazzin area who will be employed in examining the personal belongings of women at the Ash-Shuf crossing. Even prior to the institution of tighter controls at the (Batr) ash-Shuf crossing — which is in fact the only crossing operating between northern and southern Lebanon — traffic jams had formed, causing much suffering to the residents who are compelled to use the crossing's services.

The average waiting time at the (Batr) ash-Shuf crossing, which consists of a series of checkpoints and roadblocks, is between 2 and 3 days.

Police Assisting British in Dikko Case

TA030843 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Aug 84 p 1

[Yosi Melman report]

[Text] The Israeli police are assisting London police in investigating the kidnapping of former Nigerian minister Dr. Ummaru Dikko.

The *DAVAR* correspondent has learned that the British investigating team contacted the Israeli Police Central Command through Interpol, and requested background information on the three Israelis, Felix Abutbul and Alexander Baraq from Netanya, and Dr Arye Lev Shapira from the Sharon hospital in Petah Tiqva.

The Scotland Yard investigators also gave the Israeli police the names of three more Israelis suspected of being involved in the kidnapping, but the publication of their names has been banned.

It is possible that in the near future a special commander of the London police will arrive at Israel in order to get more details for the indictment against the three detained Israelis, who are awaiting trial in London.

ALGERIA

Italian Government Approves New Ambassador

PM011053 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 27,28 Jul 84 p 3

[APS report: "New Algerian Ambassador to Italy"]

[Text] Algiers — The Italian Government gave its approval 13 July to the appointment of Mourad Bencheikh as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the Italian Republic.

LIBYA

Support for Olympic Withdrawal Decision Cited

LD021655 Tripoli JANA in English 1418 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Los Angeles, Dhulqidah 5, August 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Jamahiriyah sports delegation to Los Angeles has explained the reasons of pulling out of the Libyan Arab delegation from the Olympic Games. The delegation said in a statement distributed yesterday at the meeting of African Olympic Committees Union and other delegations that the reasons behind this pullout were mainly due to the American Government actions of obstructing the delegation of the Jamahiriyah from participation and refusing the Libyan reporters entry to American territories to contribute in covering the news of this international sports session.

The statement which was highly received by the Union of African Committees and other participating delegations says the Jamahiriyah sports delegation had decided at the beginning to participate effectively in this international games after receiving the invitation from the Organizing Committee and International Olympic Committee because it is an international session. However, the American Government's ban on Libyan delegation of reporters from entry and carrying out this repressive measure and violation of the International Olympic Games laws had made the participation in the Olympic Games impossible.

The statement confirms that the American Government had circulated untrue rumours and unfounded allegations aimed at the delegation of the Jamahiriyah including claims that the delegation included Palestinian terrorists although the Americans knew perfectly well that the delegation consisted of Libyan Arabs and their names were recorded in other African and European games they had participated in last year.

The head of the Jamahiriyah sports delegation told JANA correspondent in New York that a number of delegations participating in the Olympic Games have praised the decision of the delegation to pull out and described it as a decision in the right place. He confirmed that a number of reporters consider the decision of the delegation to pull out serves all journalists and draws attentions to measures taken against them in this international games which is supposed to be for all and not only for one country. The Jamahiriyah delegation had pulled out from the Olympic village and is expected to return today to the Jamahiriyah.

Reportage on Activities of Afro-Arab Conference

Kuwait Foreign Minister Arrives

LD021717 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Aug [JANA) — The Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, arrived in Tripoli this afternoon as leader of his country's delegation at the seventh session of the Standing Committee of Arab-African Cooperation, which opens this evening.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Kuwaiti Minister

LD022119 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Tripoli, 2 August — The brother leader of the revolution received Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who handed him a written message from Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, in reply to the message which the brother leader had sent to him on strategic and fateful issues of the Arab nation.

Black States' League Criticized

LD021432 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Tonight the ministerial Arab-African conference opens in Libya, in Banghazi. In fact, it is to be the meeting of the Permanent Body for Arab-African Cooperation comprising 12 Arab countries and 12 black African countries. It is the permanent committee of 24 created at the Cairo summit of 1977.

Prior to this conference, the secretary general of the Arab League, in an interview with our special correspondent, Charles (Lescaut) replied to the proposal by Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko to create a League of Black African States. This proposal was officially aimed at discarding some political problems, such as the Western Sahara, which are currently undermining the activities of the OAU. For Chedli Klibi, the proposal undermines Arab-African cooperation. Here is the secretary general of the Arab League:

[Begin recording] What has been proposed is a cut between two worlds, between the Arab and the African world. This cut itself is not practical because one can ask oneself where to put Sudan, Djibouti, or Somalia, which are countries both African and Arab.

So you can see the absence of logic in such a cut, such a split. On the other hand, this split would result in halting Arab-African cooperation which is precisely based on common interests and even on the "intertwining" of the two communities, since nine Arab countries are African countries and since nearly two-thirds of the Arabs are Africans. It is on this basis that we built our Arab-African cooperation, what we call a community of destinies between the two Arab and African communities, and it is therefore clear that it is a Zionist [word indistinct] which aims at drawing the attention of the African community away from the

struggle we have fought so far together against racism and racial segregation, whether it happens on African territory, [word indistinct] the segregationist regime of Pretoria, or whether it happens on Palestinian territory, Israel. This is therefore the real objective of our mission.

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Gathering

LD030036 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2030 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Speech by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at opening of seventh session of the Permanent Commission of Arab-African Cooperation in Benghazi — recorded]

[Text] In the Name of God. I decided, brothers, to meet with you and to greet you on the occasion of the meeting of the Permanent Commission of Arab-African cooperation.

I welcome you in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] and salute the brother secretary of the OAU, the secretary of the Arab League, the representative of the UN secretary general, representatives of international organizations and I greet you, brothers, and wish you success.

Allow me to make some remarks at the beginning of this regular meeting of the Permanent Commission of Arab-African Cooperation. I would like to express satisfaction at the reports I have examined on the development of Arab-African cooperation. I salute Arab countries, especially the Arab oil countries, which have contributed effectively in easing the hardships famine and contributed in the development of a large number of African countries which need this contribution.

I would like to make certain that you know that 80 percent of Arabs are Africans. It is a minority of Arabs who are in Asia. The great majority of Arabs are Africans, and their destiny is linked to Africa, their continent. In this case, it is difficult to distinguish between an Arab living in the African Continent. We are all Africans, and our fate is the fate of our African Continent.

Hence the Arab-African cooperation — if the expression is right — is a question of destiny and not an issue of one side extending a helping hand to another.

Africa is our continent and as long as the majority of Arabs are in Africa even Arabs outside Africa are on the side of their brothers who are Africans: Consequently, the cooperation is not Arab-African in the fullest meaning of this word from a linguistic angle, but cooperation is cooperation with ourselves and against backwardness and against the common enemy.

I have come to realize from various reports that Arab-Africa cooperation is progressing, that it is not merely ink on paper, and that it is unconditional. It was not imposed by a self-interested foreign quarter with ambitions in Africa — imperialist ambitions. It is cooperation from within us. Thus, it is free from any negative character; that is, it is not based on conditional cooperation or prompted by some form of imperialist presence, like foreign countries' cooperation in Africa.

I consider Arabs fully responsible for helping to effectively solve African problems and bolstering African countries needing this. The Arab summit conference held in Algiers in 1973 and which resulted in the setting up of the Arab Bank for African Development. This bank, according to my information, has greatly contributed to development in Africa. That conference also produced the emergency fund, for African countries needing it, and also the technical assistance fund, which has provided more than 2,000 experts to African states as contribution from this fund, and has provided hundreds of educational grants to African countries which needed them. This aid has been offered to more than 30 countries. The seriousness of this Arab-African cohesion, the cohesion of the March 1977 summit conference, is emphasized. This strategic cooperation was asserted by the establishment of apparatus to look after it at the seasonal meeting of the Arab-African summit, which was proposed to meet every 3 years; the Ministerial Council, which meets every 1 and 1/2 years; and the Permanent Committee for Arab-African Cooperation, which is meeting here in the Jamahiriyah now and which is supposed to meet twice a year.

According reports, from 1974 to 1982 no less than $8 billion were given by Arab countries to African countries needing help. In fact, this represents four percent of the Arab countries' income. This is a considerable proportion for the Arab countries to offer four percent of their income for the cause of African cooperation.

As we expected, the enemy would not let the African Continent alone to determine its fate in the way it wishes, nor would the imperialists and the racists allow the Arabs and Africans to proceed independently on the road of fruitful cooperation. The policy of imperialism is based on keeping our peoples constantly in a state of backwardness so that they remain in need of help from the imperialists. But theirs is a conditional help prompted by their interference and imperialist objectives in our countries.

Our progress and determination to continue with this cooperation are opposed by subversive counter attempts on the African Continent directed at subverting this cooperation and undermining African achievements so that African countries might again feel in need of imperialist help, which is conditional. There is an American-French joint subversive policy in Africa, camouflaged as mercy but hiding torture. It is a policy that waves the banners of cooperation and casts doubts about Arab-African cooperation and the African countries' ability to rationalize their available resources, capabilities, and independence.

When African countries respond to the imperialist trick they find themselves hostage to the imperialists. This happened with Egypt in the days of As-Sadat's open-door policy toward the imperialist countries, particularly the United States. Some countries brought the process of their own exploitation of their capabilities to a halt and looked for a quick and speedy benefit from imperialist countries waving such benefits before them. But these countries failed to obtain this benefit and at the same time failed to rationalize their wealth, capabilities, and independence. They found themselves in an unenviable situation: This is the objective imperialism seeks in Africa.

In addition there are still American pressures and imperialist infiltration of the multinational companies in Africa. There is

also French imperialism in Africa, which turned the independence of the French-speaking African countries into a mock independence.

We have come to realize from the Chadian problem that France wants to turn many of the African countries speaking the French language into colonies anew. We have come to realize that the Central African Republic has become a French military base. Its government and leaders were manipulated before the world, just as is a football.

We have come to realize that now there are countries that believed themselves to be independent but now have French bases. The frightful massacre in Cameroon was hatched by French imperialism to tighten its grip on Chad.

Another negative aspect of the counter-cooperation that I have been talking to you about is joint American-French subversion, which heads the list. Though the French and American interests might differ, they do not differ on the question of the colonization of Africa and the division of spheres of influence. They might differ over the spheres of influence, but they do not differ on the importance of the colonization of Africa.

The major crime committed by the buried As-Sadat contributed much to harming Arab-African cooperation. It had a negative effect on this cooperation. It caused a great deal of time to be wasted and thus enabled the imperialists and racists to consolidate themselves in our region. It led to a break in Arab-African ranks and an increase in American and racist pressures to persuade them to support As-Sadat's treason. This treason was used as a pretext for the restoration of African-Zionist relations.

Some countries like Zaire and Liberia were deceived. The deception reached such a level that it led to the violation of the resolutions of the Arab-African summit conference of March 1977. These resolutions state — I mean the resolution adopted by the Arab Summit conference held in Tunisia states — that the conference expresses its concern about some countries' attempts to resume relations with the Zionist enemy or their recognition of Jerusalem as its capital. The resolution also states that Arab countries will take the necessary measures to safeguard Arab interests. The 11th Arab summit conference called for the severance of all relations with any country that recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel or the Israelis or transfers its embassy to Jerusalem.

The Arab-African cooperation summit conference declared adherance to the policy of nonalignment and against imperialism, colonialism, and Zionism. It also called for supporting Arab and African causes and providing help to the liberation movements — both Arab and African liberation movements. The recognition of the Zionist enemy by two African countries and their restoration of relations with it constitutes defiance of these resolutions. It is a defiance of Arab-African willpower. It is an open attempt to undermine Arab-African cooperation and a mean response to the will of imperialists and the racists. Hence Arab relations will be severed with Zaire and Liberia. It will sever relations with any African country that recognizes the Zionist enemy. As far as we are concerned, As-Sadat's treason cannot be accepted as an excuse for the resumption of relations.

The establishment of political relations between Egypt and the Zionist enemy depends on two things — two rejected things. The first is a military defeat that Egypt suffered. The result was recognition of the victor. This is not the first time in history a vanquished country was forced to submit to the will of the victorious enemy. Egypt was militarily defeated and, thus, the enemy's will was imposed on it. This was a matter beyond Egypt's will as an Arab African country. Consequently, there is no excuse for Arab and African countries to resume relations with the Zionist enemy on the strength of this state of affairs. It is a temporary state of affairs that can be ended with Egypt's ability to defeat the enemy. This is what we are looking for. Thus, even the recognition is not true; it is temporary and based on duress.

The second thing is treason. It is treason by the head of an Arab African country. If anyone says As-Sadat was not a traitor, we say to him that As-Sadat was killed because of his treason. He was not killed because of personal reasons, nor was he killed erroneously. He was not killed because of people seeking power and seeking to replace him. He was killed because of treason. The proof of this lies in the fact that those who killed him did not assume power after killing him. They did not rush to the radios to proclaim their authority. They did not seize the Army. They did not seize the capital. They did not seize the country. Thus, their objective was not to seize authority and power.

Had their objective been to seize power — even traitors seize power. [sentence as heard] As to whether As-Sadat was or was not a traitor, we say he was not killed by people seeking power. Those who killed him did not assume power. They did not decide to remove him from power. They decided to kill him because he was a traitor.

How can other countries use this as an excuse?

If cooperation were to continue between Liberia and the Zionist enemy and if other African countries were to follow suit; then I am very sorry to have to warn that the work we have built brick by brick will collapse. For we cannot continue with cooperation if there is cooperation with the Zionist enemy on the one hand and cooperation with the Arabs and Africans on the other. It must be understood that there can be no Arab-African cooperation with the existence of African-Zionist cooperation.

After that we shall enter the choice when the allies change; should the Israelis succeed in saving the African peoples from their backwardness and provide them with all the things they want, then we would congratulate the Africans. But we are confident that this will not happen.

What then are the Israelis' objectives? From returning to Africa and to compete for its presence in Africa? First, let us deal with military cooperation. Some African countries have been deceived into believing that the Israelis are anxious to protect the interests of the Africans and their regimes from the usual coups. But this is not the real objective. This is the apparent objective. But the hidden objective is to prepare militarists within the African armies to actually stage coups in the future and set up governments formed by the military who have been prepared by the Israelis to place their countries in the service of Zionism.

Next they want to infiltrate economically. The Jewish organizations cannot live except in banks and on economic activities, some of which are covert. They want to infiltrate African activities, African markets, African concerns and African companies. They offer experts, not to serve the interests of the African countries but to serve Zionism.

They also want to turn Africa into a bridge linking the two racist camps — the camp in Palestine and the camp in South Africa.

Thus this is an ominous strategy. We must work to destroy the bridge that would link the racists in South Africa with Palestine.

From the negative factors I have affirmed from the start the success of the cooperation, the seriousness of the cooperation. Arab workers were covered within the framework of this cooperation. I consider this as something [word indistinct] and [word indistinct] and an act of self-defense on the part of non-African Arabs.

But I must warn against the factors counter to this cooperation resulting from the treason involving As-Sadat and the Israeli entity at stable David.

In addition, there is the Chad problem in which there is an imperialist hand. France is responsible for the problem of Chad. It was France that created Chad in this sectarian, tribal, divided and backward form. But it claims that it wishes to help the Chadians and solve the problem of the Chadians. This belittles the Africans' mentality.

The colonial powers are responsible for all the shortcomings we suffer. They are the ones that planted the seeds of evil which our peoples are reaping now. Chad has been the victim of French colonialism from the start. France's action in Chad has destroyed and contributed to the destruction of Arab-African cooperation. It has helped to destabilize conditions in Africa. It has divided Africa into two camps. This is what France wants. It wants to divide Africa into two camps. It wants to prevent African unity. This is also what America wants. This is also what the Israelis and the racists in South Africa want.

The proof of this lies in the fact that France has refused to withdraw from Chad, after Libya had affirmed to it that it will recall the experts helping the forces of the national transitional government. France has refused to withdraw from Chad because it is determined to stay there. This time it imposed the hand of imperialism by force to protect its economic interests and to manipulate the African regimes as it pleases.

What I want to say is that we have become certain that Chad has become a French colony and that Habre is now no longer capable of running things in N'Djamena. Hence I say that the Libyan revolutionaries extend their hand to Habre to enable him to liberate his country and get rid of French colonialism, now that we have become certain that he has lost the ability to act in N'Djamena. The quarrel in fact is no longer with Habre, but with French imperialism. All Africans and all Chadians stand in one camp, while France, America and the racists stand in the opposite camp.

Among the elements which had a negative effect, according to the analysis in hand, is the Sahara problem, which also divides Africa into two camps. It has paralyzed the effectiveness of the OAU and almost destroyed it. But I would point out here that Arab effectiveness should be relied on in solving the Sahara problem because it is considered an Arab problem. It cannot properly be viewed from a non-Arab side.

The solution is to press ahead in unifying the Arab homeland into one Arab state, and not by going backward and increasing regionalism in the Arab homeland. In an Arab-Maghreb federation, the people of the Sahara can take their place in this federation. This is an Arab problem, and I do not wish to say more than that.

The Afro-Arab cooperation from the Arab side is a collective aid which the Arabs are giving as a single group and there is a bilateral cooperation by each Arab state with African states. And on this occasion I can only talk about Libyan Arab-African cooperation. Scores of joint companies were established by African states and Libya. There are well over 40 joint companies for self-independence and self-exploitation of African potentials. Their capital has reached hundreds of millions. There are also thousands of experts, thousands of workers employed in these companies, Africans who have found work opportunities in Libyan companies. There are well over 6,000 workers in these companies. The number of Libyans possibly is not quite 100. As for the rest of the 6,000, they are Africans who benefited from the work opportunities in Libyan companies. These companies are agricultural, industrial, communications, tourism, tranport, maritime fishing; there are several vessels engaged in transport and fishing jointly between Libya and African states. There are tourist amenities which have thousands of apartments and they are the result of Libyan Arab and African cooperation.

There is no doubt that Arab oil countries' cooperation is at least equal to this cooperation. But my observation on this is that all this cooperation, which calls for optimism, is in fact confined to government benefit. If we exclude Libyan-African cooperation, which is directed to the base and to the African citizen and to the popular masses where the African workers are working in these Libyan companies and in these joint hotels and where the joint companies' prodution is to be found in the markets, they see that the land has been reclaimed, without such cooperation, but the rest of the cooperation and the billions I had mentioned, most of them went to the African governments and did not reach the popular masses. Self-liberation has to take place in this cooperation. It will not be the wise path if there is a condition imposed on this cooperation. The cooperation has to go to the African citizen, African masses and peoples. There has to be supervision of this cooperation that will ensure that there is no other condition but this.

What prompts us to respect this cooperation and exert true and sincere efforts toward it is the fact that it is primarily cooperation for ourselves. We Arabs are not foreigner. As I mentioned, the majority of us are Africans. Then, we must realize that one-third of the world's countries are Arab and African countries which come under the banner of this cooperation. This cooperation is not regional or limited because it includes nearly one-third of the world's countries, perhaps even more than one-third. If cooper-

ation is successful in one-third of the world's countries, it would mean that we have contributed in safeguarding broad international cooperation.

Second, it will be a great favor to Africans and Arabs if productive joint cooperation becomes widespread among the world community members, instead of disputes, conflicts and plots being widespread. Therefore, in our view, this cooperation is not a passing or temporary cooperation, it is a fateful cooperation. We must cooperate whether we are rich or poor. Brother Africans must not [word indistinct] as long as there are rich Arab oil countries. We cannot dislodge 80 percent of Arabs from their Africanism. They will remain Africans, and cooperation between us will continue in prosperity and poverty whether we are rich or poor. If we are poor, we will probably need to cooperate more. On the basis of this, we must drop forever the excuses of cooperation that there are rich Arab countries form which we could benefit, or this cooperation is passing and temporary. However, at the same time and finally we must, if we want this coperation to be successful, cooperate politically too, to foil imperialist and racist plots.

We Arabs and Africans are victims of racism and imperialism. Our land is the objective of racist expansion in South Africa and Palestine. Imperialism wants their natural allies, the racists, to have their quarters expand in South Africa and Palestine, so that these quarters meet. We have to embark on counteraction to opt and to end the policy of interferrence of U.S. and French imperialism in Africa. Then we must carry out counteraction to force racist quarters in South Africa and Palestine to shrink until these two camps are destroyed in the future. There cannot be cooperation, peace, stability or Arab-African unity or African unity as long as these two racist camps in South Africa and Palestine exist and are protected by imperialism.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Saudi King's Message

LD031002 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0305 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received yesterday Shaykh Faysal al-Hujaylan, minister of state and member of the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, who handed him a message from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Telephone Contact Between Al-Qadhdhafi, Hassan

LD031058 Tripoli JANA in English 0838 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Dhulqidah, 3 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A telephone call last evening was exchanged between the revolution leader and King Hassan II, the king of Morocco.

MOROCCO

Cooperation Agreement With Guinea Signed in Rabat

LD021254 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Rabat, 2 Aug (MAP) — Moroccan Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani received in Rabat last night the Guinean delegation led Foreign Minister Facine Toure. The two sides held a working session during which an agreement for cooperation between Morocco and Guinea was signed. The agreement stipulates that Morocco provides material assistance and services to Guinea. It was signed on the Moroccan side by Minister of Finance Abdellatif Jouahri and on the Guinean side by Minister of Finance Kemoko Keita.

The agreement constitutes a new landmark on the march of Moroccan-Guinean relations and firmly establishes the bonds of ideal friendship and cooperation existing between the two sister countries.

Guinea's Toure Ends Visit

LD022209 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The Guinean foreign minister, Captain Facine Toure, and the delegation accompanying him today left Morocco after a visit lasting a few days. The head of Guinea's diplomatic service, in a statement to the radio correspondent, expressed the Guinean delegation's gratitude to and appreciation of the Moroccan king, Government, and people, for the good results arising from the visit, and the spontaneous trust accorded to the delegation by Moroccan officials in the sphere of bolstering cooperation between the two countries.

SUDAN

KUNA: Minister Admits Success of Rebel Actions

LD021529 Kuwait KUNA in English 1421 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, August 2 (KUNA) — A senior Sudanese official admitted here Thursday that the armed rebellion in southern Sudan has succeeded blocking oil exploration activities and the Jonglei canal project, contrary to earlier statements by Khartoum that the area is under full government control.

Foreign Minister Hasim 'Uthman today told a press conference here that Ethiopia, (?backed) by libya, is fomenting all kinds of internal trouble and sabotage to undermine the government of President Numayri with the aim of installing a loyal regime in the country and undertaking expansion in Africa.

He conceded that attacks by dissidents, active in the country's southwestern part," have effectively halted oil prospecting operations and suspended work in the Jonglei canal project" in Sudan's Upper Nile Province.

Last July 24, the official SUDAN NEWS AGENCY quoted Deputy Army Commander General 'Abd ar-Rahman Sawar

al-Dahab as stating that the Army was in full control of the entire southwestern region of the country and had chased away dissident forces of the Sudan National Liberation Army (SNLA) into neighbouring Ethiopia. The Army general, according to the agency, also stated that full protection was provided to work teams of the U.S. Chevron Oil Company, undertaking exploration works, by Army units specially assigned for the purpose.

The Sudanese foreign minister is here with a top-level ministerial delegation currently undertaking a two-week tour of the Gulf countries to explain Sudan's recent introduction of the Islamic law (shari'a).

Speaking at the same conference, the delegation's leader and minister of information and culture, 'Ali Shammu defended his country's step and blasted the Western mass media for launching a vigorous campaign of distortion against Sudan. He said that Sudan's Islamic laws contained adequate guarantees for its non-Moslem minority and urged the Arab press to verify their reports about Sudan rather than copying from foreign papers.

Numayri Chairs National Defense Council

JN021857 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Aug (SUNA) — President of the Republic, Minister of Defence and People's Armed Forces Commander in Chief Field Marshal Ja'far M. Numayri morning today presided over the regular meeting of National Defence Council at the Defence Ministry headquarters. (sentence as received) The meeting reviewed the security situation in the country and adopted a number of resolutions to reinforce security and stability.

Four Killed in Kordofan Helicopter Crash

JN031038 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Aug (SUNA) — A military helicopter crashed in the Jabal al-Awliya' area south of Khartoum at noon yesterday. The helicopter was on a regular flight from Al-Ubayyid, Kordofan Region, to Khartoum. The crash resulted in the martyrdom of two pilots, one staff sergeant, and one sergeant.

The People's Armed Forces General Command issued a statement mourning the martyrs of duty and homeland Lieutenant Colonel Ibrahim an-Nur, Major Ahmad 'Abd an-Nabi, Staff Sergeant Mustafa al-Lubbi Tut, and Sergeant Muhammad Jum'ah.

Egypt's Abu Ghazalah Delivers Message

JN021855 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Aug (SUNA) — Egyptian Deputy Premier and Defence Minister Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah left here today at 1:30 (local) time [3:30 GMT] for his country after a short visit to Sudan during which he handed President Ja'far Numayri a message from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The message came in the context of the two countries continuous consultations in the different fields. Abu Ghazalah also carried a similar message from President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri to President Mubarak. The Egyptian official arrived here early morning today.

Committee To Combat Famine in Darfur Formed

JN021903 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Aug (SUNA) — President of the republic, Ja'far M. Numayri Thursday issued a republican decree dealing with the formation of a national committee to combat the danger of famine in Darfur Region. The 31 member committee, including ministers, officials and national action men is chaired by the first vice president, 'Umar at-Tayyib.

The republican decree gave the committee the right of adopting decision and implementing them to remove the famine danger from the disaster area. The committee will ask for citizens contributions to stem out hunger and sponsor the process of distributing donations in kind and material among the afflicted areas citizens. The decree also gave the committee the right of seeking help from all official and popular bodies exhorting these bodes to respond to the committee's instructions.

According to the decree, the committee can form subcommittees to perform what it sees convenient. The committee to rescue Darfur Region from hunger will meet next Saturday under the chairmanship of First Vice President Major General (Rtd) 'Umar at-Tayyib.

TUNISIA

Defense Minister Reports U.S. Visit

LD021443 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba this morning received at the presidential palace in Saqanis the minister of national defense, Slaheddine Baly, who submitted to the president a report on the outcome of his visit to the United States concerning especially the talks he conducted with Caspar Weinberger, the American defense secretary.

Algerian Foreign Ibrahimi Minister Arrives

LD021413 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The prime minister and minister of the interior, Mohamed Mzali, today received Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, who arrived in Tunis this morning. The meeting took place in the presence of the Tunisian Foreign Minister, Beiji Caid Essebsi, and the Tunisian ambassador to Algeria, Noureddine Hached, and the Algerian ambassador to Tunisia, Abdelghani Akbi.

On his part the Tunisian foreign minister, Beji Caid Essebsi, conferred this morning with the Algerian foreign minister, Dr

Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi in the presence of the ambassadors of the two countries.

'Sources' Cited on Talks

LD021657 Kuwait KUNA in English 1508 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Tunis, Aug 2 (KUNA) — Algeria is attempting to resolve Tunisia's longstanding border dispute with Libya in a bid to persuade the latter to join the regional pact formed by Algiera, Tunisia and Mauritania, government sources told KUNA here Thursday. Visiting Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi will focus on the issue in talks with his Tunisian counterpart Beji Caid Essebsi which began Thursday, the sources said. The border dispute, which has at times provoked considerable tension between Tripoli and Tunis, is the main obstacle hindering Libya's participation in the "fraternity and entente pact" between Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania. Although Libya has announced its willingness to join the security and defence agreement, the Algerians have insisted on the prior resolvement of the border dispute to prevent a renewal of tension from undermining the accord.

Ibrahimi, whose government maintains cordial relations with both parties to the dispute, will also reportedly solicit Tunisian help in easing tensions between Algeria and Morocco over the disputed territory of the Western Sahara. Algeria backs the Saharan Liberation movement Polisario, while Morocco claims the Western Sahara as part of its own territory. The Moroccan Government has accused Mauritania, which also supports Polisario, of allowing the guerrilla movement to use its territory as a launching pad for attacks against Moroccan troops in the Sahara, and has implied that Algeria is primarily responsible for the struggle.

KUNA: Six Ministers Escape Helicopter Crash

LD021659 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Tunis, 2 Aug (KUNA) — Six Tunisian ministers had a miraculous escape when a military helicopter they were on crashed. A responsible Tunisian source told KUNA here today that the accident which took place yesterday evening, was not announced to spare the public any confusion. The source explained that the minister of information, Abder-razak Kefi; the minister of agriculture, Lassad Ben Osman; the minister of planning, Ismail Khalil; the minister of social affairs, Mohamed Ennaceur; the minister of defense, Slaheddine Baly; and the minister of health, Dr Souad Yacoubi left on board a military aircraft from the coastal region of Al-Mahdiyah after taking part in the funeral of the mother of the minister of economy, Rachid Safr, when the aircraft's instruments stopped functioning over a region called Jamal halfway between Al-Mahdiyah and Tunis. The source said that all the warning systems on the plane went off and that the pilot and his assistant tried to control the plane and make it climb. As a result of the malfunction the aircraft crashed over a sandy hill and none of the passengers were harmed.

The minister of information was forced to walk several kilometers until he reached a minor road where he told a truck driver to head for the nearest police station to call for help. Meanwhile the control tower at nearby Munastir Airport informed Premier Mohamed Mzali, who was chairing a governors' meeting. Mzali called off the meeting and informed President Bourguiba of the matter. The source told KUNA "the six ministers were lucky that the aircraft did not come down over the sea, a house or a tree; instead, it came down over a sand dune, which facilitated their escape."

ETHIOPIA

Mogadishu Reports Tigre Battle Successes

EA021908 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Three hundred and eighty-seven Abyssinian soldiers, including a captain, were killed or wounded by the intrepid forces of the Tigre People's Liberation Forces [TPLF] in the Debarek and Janamora districts, under the control of the liberation forces, according to a report we received today from the TPLF office here in Mogadishu.

The report says that a brigade of Abyssinian troops tried to recapture Janamora and (Deyel) district in Gondar region but were beaten back with heavy casualties in men and materiel. Both districts are situated in south-west Tigre where the highest mountain in Ethiopia and a national park are located. The area is under the control of the Tigre Liberation Forces.

Eritrean Front Reports Dergue Official's Killing

EA020920 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The ambush units and peoples militia of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front on 28 and 29 July killed (Berhe Gebre Tensae) and (Berhe Gebre Yohanes) and another person who was armed with an enemy weapon. (Berhe Gebre Tensae) was one of those who have been carrying out brutal atrocities against our people since 1981. He had recently been carrying out antirevolutionary activities as a Dergue official.

KENYA

President Moi Says Food Supplies 'Sufficient'

EA021253 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today assured Kenyans that the government would use its full machinery to ensure that nobody goes hungry in the country. The president said that there was sufficient food in the country. He noted that some parts of the country had been blessed with rain and that plenty of green maize and potatoes were in the fields.

The president was addressing MP's at State House, Nairobi, where the lawmakers had their 1000 [local] tea. They donated 182,200 shillings toward the national famine relief fund.

Announcing that the fund stands at nearly 8 million shillings, President Moi assured those people affected in areas hit by continued drought conditions that the government, individuals, and various organizations would come to their aid in the true spirit of African socialism and tradition. He called on MP's and other leaders from all walks of life to assure wananchi [people] everywhere that there was enough food for all and to desist from causing uncalled-for alarm.

On behalf of the people in drought-affected areas, the president commended the good gesture of MP's and said that as elected leaders for wananchi they had set a good example by donating toward the national relief fund. President Moi advised the MP's to be united and avoid political groupings and that wananchi looked upon their leaders for inspiration in development efforts which could be hindered by division. He called on the MP's to conduct themselves in a respectable manner everywhere they go.

SOMALIA

Briefs

Outgoing Envoys — Somali Democratic Republic President Challe Siad this afternoon received the outgoing ambassadors of the GDR, Algeria, and the United States. [Summary] [Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 1 Aug 84 EA]

UGANDA

Briefs

New English Daily — The *STAR* newspaper, a Kampala weekly, has become a second English daily in Uganda. Until today the *UGANDA TIMES* has been the only daily national newspaper. The editor-in-chief of the paper, Mr (Brake Assesseba), described the *STAR* as the paper for all citizens. He said it has no political leanings. He explained that the (?*STAR*) will continue to be a medium for discussion and expression of ideas and opinions. [Text][Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Aug 84 EA]

BURUNDI

Presidential Elections Set for 31 August

EA022247 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Summary] A presidential decree issued and signed today by President Bagaza, who was re-elected to the Uprona ruling party chairmanship on 27 July following the second Uprona national congress, announces that a presidential election will be held on 31 August 1984. The voting will be secret and by universal suffrage in accordance with the country's Constitution.

CONGO

PANA Reports Results of PCT Party Congress

AB022115 Dakar PANA in French 1212 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Brazzaville, 2 Aug (ACI-PANA) — The third ordinary congress of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] elected the chairman of the party's Central Committee and reorganized the Political Bureau and the Central Committee. Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso was reelected chairman of the Central Committee for another 5-year term. Under the Constitution, he also carries out the function of president of the Republic, head of state, and chairman of the Council of Ministers. It was also decided that President Sassou-Nguesso should be head of government, a post which had hitherto been held by the prime minister.

Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso was elected head of state for the first time in March 1979 following the resignation of Joachim Yhombi-Opango.

The new Political Bureau is made up of 13 members instead of 10. Jean-Pierre Thystere Tchicaya, who was until now considered the party's number two, has been dropped from the Political Bureau and the Central Committee.

Florent Ntsiba, former member in charge of press, propaganda, and information who was suspended last year, has now been [words indistinct] Central Committee includes 24 new members. Nine have been dropped.

Members of the new government — in which there may be many changes — will be named during an extraordinary meeting of the Central Committee to be held after new members of the party organs have been installed.

The congress also adopted many motions, proposals, and resolutions relating to political, economic, and sociocultural issues.

Political Bureau Members Listed

AB021925 Dakar PANA in French 1300 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Brazzaville, 2 Aug (ACI/PANA) — The third ordinary congress of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] has elected its new 13-member Political Bureau which includes 5 new members. Here is a list of these members, who have not yet been assigned posts:

1. — Denis Sassou-Nguesso (chairman of the party)
2. — Camille Bongou (new member)
3. — Louis Sylvain Goma
4. — Edouard Poungui (new member)
5. — Lekoundzou-Itihi Ossetoumba
6. — Jean Michel Bokamba-Yangguma
7. — Pierre Nze
8. — Raymond Damase Ngollo
9. — Francois Xavier Katali
10. — Jean Ganga-Zandzou
11. — Hilaire Mounthault (new member)
12. — Antoine Ndinga-Oba (new member)
13. — Bernard Combo-Matsiona (new member)

Soviet Official Received By Nguesso, Comments

AB021515 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Summary] "President Denis Sassou-Nguesso this morning received in audience at his Plateau residence two important personalities. The first was Comrade (?Lenir Chankakern), the leader of the CPSU delegation to the third ordinary congress of the party." The Soviet statesman gave his impressions about the congress to our reporter (Josi Nda):

[Begin (?Chankakern) recording in Russian with sentence by sentence translation into French] "Our impressions are most favorable; they are very, very good." We listened with great interest to the reports presented by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso and appreciated the great successes achieved during the past 5 years in the field of economic, social, and cultural development under the leadership of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT].

"We congratulate Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso on the occasion of his reelection as chairman of the Central Committee of the PCT." [end recording]

"We wish to recall that the Soviet delegation has already left Brazzaville for Moscow."

BENIN

Amnesty Granted for Some Political Prisoners

AB022100 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Communique issued by the presidency of the Republic on 1 August 1984 granting amnesty to designated political prisoners in Benin — recorded]

[Text] The comrade chairman of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Republic, head of state, chairman of the National Executive Council, and minister of national defense, announces: As of today, Wednesday, 1 August 1984, all the political prisoners in the People's Republic of Benin, except those implicated in the ignoble and barbaric imperialist armed aggression of Sunday, 16 January 1977, have been pardoned and granted freedom.

This important decision, which brings new life to the those concerned, on this soil and in this our common fatherland, the People's Republic of Benin, was made upon the suggestion of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party during its extraordinary session held today, Wednesday, 1 August 1984, at the Presidency of the Republic. Ready for the revolution! The struggle continues!

Further on Amnesty

AB021514 Paris AFP in French 1418 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Cotonou, 2 Aug (AFP) — According to a communique from the presidency of the Republic of Benin published yesterday evening, "all political prisoners, except those implicated in the 16 January 1977 armed aggression, have been granted amnesty."

Those covered by the amnesty are people involved in the series of plots against the political life of Benin between 1972 and 1977. However, those involved in the 16 January 1977 coup attempt, of which the failure is celebrated annually, are not included.

It is observed in Cotonou that this case is still open, notably at the UN Security Council, which sent a commission of inquiry to Benin when they were informed about it.

Al-Qadhdhafi Congratulates Kerekou on Reelection

AB022150 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's congratulatory message to President Mathieu Kerekou on 2 August 1984 following his reelection to the presidency of the People's Republic of Benin on 1 August 1984]

[Text] Mr President and Dear Brother, we have learned with much joy the happy news of you reelection to the presidency of the People's Republic of Benin. On behalf of the entire people of the Libyan People's Republic and on my own behalf, we address to you our sincerest congratulations. This event, we are sure, will contribute to the strengthening of the fraternal bonds of friendship existing between our two countries. We also hope it will contribute further to the expansion of these bonds to the mutual benefit of our two peoples and to the strenghtening of our two revolutions.

To this end, we assure you of our total readiness in the supreme interest of the unity, total independence, and sovereignty of our dear continent, Africa. We beseech you to accept, Dear President and Brother, the reiterated assurance of our highest and warmest congratulations.

[Signed] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution

CAPE VERDE

President Pereira Expects Future RSA-SWAPO Talks

MB021500 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] President Aristides Pereira of the Cape Verde Islands says he expects further talks on the Namibian independence issue in thenear future. President Pereira said this on his return to Praia, the capital of Cape Verde Islands, at the end of talks in Angola with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO leader. Last week's talks on the Cape Verde Islands between Dr Willie van Niekerk, the South-West African administrator-general, and SWAPO over the South-West African independence issue ended in failure.

GHANA

Rawlings Returns From Latin American Tour

AB022050 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, has arrived back home after his official visit to Nicaragua, Cuba, Guyana, and Surinam. At the airport to meet him were members of the PNDC, PNDC secretaries, the forces commander and other service commanders, the IGP [inspector general of police], and members of the diplomatic corps.

Speaking to the press on behalf of the chairman, Dr Kwesi Botchway, PNDC secretary for finance and economic planning and a member of the delegation, described the visit to Nicaragua and Cuba as very inspiring. He said the Nicaraguan revolution has parallels with Ghana's own revolution in the sense that the Nicaraguans are also trying to build lasting democratic structures. Dr Botchway commended the enthusiasm of the Nicaraguan people behind their revolution.

On the problems which Nicaragua is facing with regard to the attitude of the U.S. Government, Dr Botchway said it is Ghana's hope that the recent initiative for talks with the U.S. will succeed.

On Cuba, he said the delegation was impressed by the even trend of development in the country. No matter how far away you are from Havana, the capital, social services are equally available. They visited the Isle of Youth where over 600 Ghanaian youth are studying along with young people from other developing countries. They found the Ghanaians cheerful and studying hard, contrary to the rumors and propaganda from certain quarters about them.

The delegation had useful discussions with Cuban leaders. It praised the keen interest of the Cuban leader, Dr Castro, and the true development of other countries. Dr Botchway said the award of the order of Jose Marti to Chairman Rawlings was an honor to the people of Ghana.

On the concern expressed by the chairman during the tour about the harmful effects of the divisions within the Third World, Dr Botchway said it was agreed that one way of ending these divisions was to ensure that agreements for cooperation should be implemented. Another way is to ensure regional coordination of policies of Third World countries before they go to certain international conferences. This will prevent the developed countries from taking advantage of their disunity. One big lesson of this visit, he said, is the realization that some Third World countries have the technical skills needed in other fraternal countries. Henceforth these sources will be tapped first because they are not as expensive as the technical skills obtained from the advanced nations.

Apart from Nicaragua, Cuba, Guyana, and Surinam, the delegation made refuelling stops in Brazil and Sierra Leone.

Accra: UK Church Council Welcomes Changes

AB021025 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The British Council of Churches has described the present trend of affairs in Ghana as healthy. Making the assessment after studying a statement by the Catholic Bishops of Ghana at their recent annual conference, the African secretary of the council, Mr Bryan Brown, said reports of changes that are taking place in Ghana at present are welcome news for Ghanaians and others who love the country. Mr Brown, accompanied by other senior officials of the council, was speaking during a meeting with members of the Ghana Union and officials of the Ghana High Commission in London to discuss economic, social, and political problems facing Ghana. He also said a recent report on Ghana published by the London-based Amnesty International on human rights was very encouraging. Mr Brown said the council was pleased that the Catholic bishops were satisfied with the social, political, and economic developments in Ghana. He referred to the bishops' statement which commended the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] for the dramatic relaxation in tension in the country following the lifting of the curfew, reopening of the country's borders, and checking on cases of brutality and harassment of individuals, adding: These are all signs of political security and a healthy outlook.

Addressing the meeting, the Reverend Ben Teteh, chairman of the Ghana Union, denied that the changes that have taken place in Ghana since the December revolution were aimed at unsettling foreign churches. Ghana's transformation, he said, involves all people including the church. The Reverend Mr Teteh explained that before the intervention of the PNDC, Ghana was almost bankrupt and, since taking over, the PNDC has taken measures to minimize the suffering of the people.

LIBERIA

Presidential Candidate Announces New Party

AB021930 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] One of Liberia's presidential aspirants, Gabriel Kpoleh, has announced the formation of a new political party. Mr Kpoleh said at a news conference in Monrovia this afternoon that his party is to be known as the Liberia Unification Party, LUP. He said he was forming a political party because the Liberian people were looking forward to a change in their circumstances by the installation of a more purposeful and responsible government through the ballot box. Mr Kpoleh outlined the objectives of his new party which he said would establish a fair and just democracy in Liberia. He spoke of the maintenance of national unity and stability as well as the security of life and property. Mr Kpoleh said his party would work for the achievement of self-sufficiency in the production of major staple food commodities and raw materials and revive Liberia's economy.

He stressed his party's commitment to improving the health condition of the Liberian people. Mr Kpoleh said his party remains committed to the free enterprise system. He said he will also ensure press freedom as well as freedom of speech and religion.

Mr Kpoleh, an educator, said his party will work for the improvement of Liberia's educational system by providing better training for teachers. He hopes to make the teaching profession more attractive.

DAILY OBSERVER To Resume Publication 6 August

AB021942 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The management of the Observer Corporation is to resume publication of the *DAILY OBSERVER* newspaper next week, Monday. According to a press release from the corporation, in addition to the *DAILY OBSERVER*, its sister paper, the *SUN DAY OBSERVER*, will also be published on weekends. The management of the Observer Corporation has meanwhile expressed its appreciation to head of state, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel K. Doe, for his intervention. The paper was ordered reopened by the head of state on 26 July.

NIGER

Kountche Discusses Desert Encroachment, Economy

AB022000 [Editorial Report] Niamey Domestic Service in French at 1902 GMT on 2 August begins live coverage of a nationwide address by President Seyni Kountche on the eve of the country's 23d anniversary. After greeting his fellow countrymen, President Kountche says one of the greatest challenges facing the nation is desert encroachment: "I take the occasion of this anniversary to call on all of you" to "donate a tree to the Niger nation." He announces measures to fight desert encroachment. They include the "institutionalization of a national service involving the struggle against desert encroachment." In this regard, President Kountche says a "green belt" will be created in areas threatened by the desert. President Kountche goes on to say, "each victory we win in the struggle against desert encroachment is a major contribution to the battle for self-sufficiency in food production; and from victory to victory we will win the battle for life." He says he is counting on the international community to "support our determination and our initiatives aimed at definitively overcoming anguish and hunger."

Kountche further notes that the upcoming session of the National Development Council will examine on a priority basis the food production situation, which is dependent on rainfall. He notes, however, "the current rainy season has satisfied our expectations and has brought relief to our hearts," in spite of an irregular start.

On the economic crisis, Kountche says the government has taken strict measures in accordance with the IMF. "The program which we agreed on with the IMF, and the one we will agree on with the World Bank on a structural reorganization of our economy" imply many restrictions. The measures are designed to "fight anarchy, injustice, and gross anomalies in the management of state enterprises and joint ventures. In this connection, he condemns "the granting of leonine contracts to certain partners in return for substantial commissions, the granting of privileges to those commonly called expatriates."

Speaking on the nation security agencies, Kountche warns the members of the organizations against extorting money "from peaceful road users." Their duty, he says, is to defend territorial integrity. "The military government considers security and social justice to be two vital elements."

The president calls on all Niger citizens to reflect on these issues. In conclusion, he says: "May the Almighty Allah bless our efforts and the 1984 rainy season in order to give our Niger peace of mind and heart. Long live Niger."

The speech ends at 1925 GMT without addressing any international or politically significant national issues.

Iranian Nuclear Energy Official Holds Talks on Uranium

LD022304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Yesterday, the head of our country's nuclear energy organization, who is in Niger, and the delegation accompanying him, met and conferred with the Niger prime minister. A verbal message from the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran was conveyed to him.

Following previous talks with Niger officials, the Islamic Republic of Iran's final agreement to purchase uranium from Niger was brought to the attention of the Niger prime minister. The head of the nuclear energy organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran also met with Niger's deputy uranium minister, in which the agreement drafted by Iran and Niger underwent final study.

It should be noted that Niger is the only African Muslim country having uranium deposits currently being mined.

NIGERIA

Lagos Criticizes BBC Report on Oil Production

AB021335 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Viewpoint]

[Text] Two different but equally malicious reports concerning Nigeria's relations with the OPEC were circulated around the world last week. One, by the British Broadcasting Corporation, BBC World Service, claimed that Nigeria had unilaterally started to put its daily oil production at the level of 1 45 million barrels even up to September this year. The other, by a news magazine called *UNICOM*, said Nigeria had pulled out of the OPEC. These reports are figments of their imagination.

With regard to the BBC report, the truth of the matter is that the OPEC Council of Ministers earlier this month approved, by consensus, an additional output of 100,000 barrels per day in August and 150,000 barrels a day in September to Nigeria's production quota of 1.3 million barrels.

There is to be an OPEC meeting in October during which the world oil situation will be reviewed again. Nigeria is aware of this and could therefore not conceivably have taken this precipitous step which the BBC maliciously attributed to her. Nigeria's position on this issue is that she will seek to impress upon her colleagues in the OPEC the need not to retain the level approved recently as her production quota. She also stated that whenever a general upward review is considered, other OPEC members will concede to new levels to her as her bargaining base. Perhaps this is what the BBC has interpreted as a unilateral decision.

The *UNICOM* report was even more fallacious: Nigeria has not acted in any way that leaves her continued membership of the OPEC in doubt. The falsity of the *UNICOM* report is therefore revealing. It is a classic example of falsehood which has become the stock in trade news media. The motvie of both the BBC and *UNICOM* is clear; and this is to create confusion within the

OPEC. Britain and most other Western nations do not wish the OPEC well. They have been scheming and will stop at nothing to cause the demise of the cartel.

On the eve of the ministerial council meeting, which authorized an increase in Nigeria's oil production level, pseudo-experts in some industrialized countries of the West, particularly in Britain, had predicted a serious split in the OPEC on the issue of production quotas. They were disappointed when OPEC emerged from the meeting even stronger. Nigeria, despite her economic problems, has remained loyal to OPEC and has pledged to work toward its continued solidarity. It is therefore inconceivable that she will choose to withdraw from OPEC just when she is being rewarded for her loyalty.

Former Governor Found Guilty on 12 Counts
AB021440 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The special military tribunal on the recovery of public property, Enugu zone, yesterday sentenced the former governor of Anambra State, Jim Nwobodo, to another 21 calender years imprisonment for corrupt practices. A former (?principal) secretary, Silvester Okolo, will also serve 21 calender years, while the former secretary to the government, Paul Oduwogo, was discharged and acquitted on the seven-count charge preferred against him for want of sufficient evidence. Jim Nwobodo was found guilty on all the 12 counts and sentenced to 21 calender years on each count, while Mr Okolo was found guilty on one of the (?three) counts preferred against him. The former governor's sentences are to run concurrently.

The prosecution stated that on the 21st of October 1979 and the 30th of September 1983, the accused person opened and operated ghost accounts at the African Continental Bank, ACB, (?Okele) Road, Enugu, under the fictitious names E. Johnson, Thomas Nnamanu, and Theophilus Okafor Chukwuma. A sum of over 3.9 million naira was said to have been paid into the fictitious accounts.

In its judgement read by the chairman of the tribunal, Air Commodore Muktar Mohammed, the tribunal held that Jim Nwobodo was the brain behind the fictitious accounts. The tribunal maintained that since the accounts had been confiscated by the government, no person had complained or made claim to them.

West German Jailed for Currency Violation
AB022220 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Another foreigner, Richard Paul Klossa, from West Germany was today sentenced to a 6-year jail term by the Port Harcourt zonal exchange control antisabotage tribunal sitting in Lagos. He was found guilty of unlawfully importing 1,920 naira on 23 April this year. Before sentencing him, the defense counsel, Dr Lekon Adegunkiti, urged the tribunal to be lenient with its client because of his sensitivity to certain tropical ailments as the tribunal had witnessed. He requested for the deportation of the accused and explained that it would cost the government about 500,000 naira to maintain the accused if he remained in the country. In his judgment, the tribunal chairman, Mr Justice Okoro Oudegou, explained that though it was not usual for foreigners to be expelled instead of imprisonment, the provisions of the decree stipulated that on conviction, an accused should be sentenced to a minimum of 5-years jail term. He, however, assured the defense counsel that appropriate recommendations would be made to the head of state on this particular case and other similar ones. Mr Justice Okoro Odegou ordered that Richard Paul Klossa should pay a fine equivalent to the amount found on him.

SENEGAL

Minister on Conflict Resolution, Press Freedom
AB021100 Dakar PANA in French 1242 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Dakar, 1 Aug (APS-SEN/PANA) On Tuesday, the Senegalese minister of information reaffirmed the desire of President Abdou Diouf's government to guarantee "at all costs" respect for laws and regulations, in particular in solving conflicts that could arise between workers and employers or between workers and the authorities.

After reporting on the Council of Ministers meeting, Djibo Ka recalled, in reply to a question on the social atmosphere in the country, that "the government has always been concerned about the need to maintain a sound social climate." All problems arising at any level in relations between employees and employers or within the forums for discussion, organization, or workers' activities must be solved either by the trade unions if they concern the labor movement, or by the parties if they concern politics, he said.

Speaking about "certain articles in certain international publications" on Senegal recently, the minister observed with the newsmen present that "as a matter of fact. One can note that some papers are particularly interested in our country, and their stories are not always friendly." He stated, "We appreciate articles which criticize us objectively, that is, those which point out our failures while underlining our successes at the same time." This is because we are a country of democracy, he said.

As for other "sordid articles" which attempt to tarnish Senegal's image before the world which is watching us, "we have preferred to let them decay in the swamp of contempt," the government spokesman said. Djibo Ka said: One is tempted to wonder whether there are not pressure groups behind them that are unhappy about the more than convincing results of President Diouf, who has succeeded in the task of construction. In any event, we continue to believe in the free exercise of democracy and this is why, since President Abdou Diouf came to power, no media have been censored in Senegal whatever the contents of the papers circulating in the country, he went on. "We have let them circulate freely." he added.

Concerning rumors of price increases, the government's spokesman stated that the government has not considered such a measure.

UPPER VOLTA

AFP on Purported Name, Flag, Anthem Changes

AB021900 Paris AFP in English 1652 GMT 2 Aug 84

[By Philippe Mudry]

[Text] Ouagadougou, Aug 2 (AFP) — Citizens of the West African state of Upper Volta were today wondering how they would in future refer to themselves, after reports yesterday that the one-year-old military regime may be about to change the country's name to "Bourkina Fasso".

The name, which is a composite of words from More and Dyula, the country's two main languages, and means "fatherland of worthy men", does not obviously lend itself to being used as an adjective, many Upper Voltans observe. Many people were today therefore toying with such epithets as "Bourkinese", or the French-derived "Bourkinois".

Some said however that the country's radical head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara, who took power in a bloodless coup almost exactly one year ago, would probably not want a French-derived adjective, as France was the country's colonizer.

The name-change along with the design of a new national flag and anthem, is likely to be officially announced by Captain Sankara during celebrations of the first anniversary of the coup on Saturday, informed sources said yesterday. While many Upper Voltans find the reported name-change a welcome break with what they see as neo-colonialist traditions, others feel that the proposed new name can be criticized for regional discrimination. They point to the fact that the term Upper Volta, named after the Volta River whose three main tributaries have their source in the country, does not refer to any particular tribe or region, whereas "Bourkina Fasso" does. While the country's two main language groups are catered for in the name, the others may feel left out, some people have been saying.

"It is true that the Fulani people have inspired the new national anthem," one Upper Voltan said "but will the Gourounsi or Gourmantche be able to identify with it?" The proposed new national anthem, entitled "the Fatherland or Death, We Shall Overcome," has in general been well-received, although some find it a little long. In any case, as several people observed, nobody knew the previous one, named "Unity, Work, Justice."

Opinions on the country's proposed new flag have been less enthusiastic, however. Many Upper Voltans feel attached to the current emblem, which consists of three horizontal stripes coloured black, white and red and symbolizes the three tributaries of the Volta, which irrigate the country's three main regions.

The proposed new flag consists of two horizontal stripes coloured green and red with a yellow star — symbol of the ruling National Revolutionary Council (CNR) — in its centre.

Communique on Romanian Visit of President Sankara

For the *SCINTEIA* version of the joint declaration issued at the conclusion of the official visit to Romania by Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the National Council of the Revolution at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, see the Romania section of the 3 August Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

Briefs

Financial Agreement With PRC — A press release from the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation today announced that the Government of the Republic of Upper Volta represented by Planning and Cooperation Minister Dondasse and the Chinese National Construction Company represented by PRC Ambassador Feng Zhishan signed an agreement under which the PRC will make available 750,000 yuan, that is about 150 million CFA francs, to Upper Volta. The money will be used for the feasibility study for the construction of a hospital in Koutougou. [Excerpt] [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 2 Aug 84 AB]

ANGOLA

Official Agrees With Cuban Withdrawal, U.S., RSA Talks

MB031235 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] The Government of the People's Republic of Angola remains open for all discussions be it with South Africa or the United States itself, or other governments interested in a just and lasting solution for the problems of southern Africa. This was stated by Comrade Venancio da Moura, deputy minister of external relations, in Luanda yesterday in a meeting with news media journalists during which the situation in the region was dealt with in light of the recent talks held in Cape Verde between SWAPO and Pretoria. In this framework the Angolan diplomat expressed the desire that both South Africa and the United States engage themselves more seriously in the process of a peaceful solution of the problems of Southern Africa.

Commenting on the failure of the recent talks between SWAPO and South Africa, which were held in Cape Verde, Venancio da Moura recalled the fact that Angola did not take part in that meeting. Angola only followed it, and therefore all questions resulting from such meeting concern only the participating sides. Stressing the climate of war in Namibia between SWAPO and South Africa, the deputy minister of external relations stressed the pressing need for a cessation of hostilities between the belligerent sides and the beginning of discussions of conditions for a cease-fire, which would amount to a step toward the beginning of implementation of UN Resolution 435. The Angolan deputy minister said that he realized that both SWAPO and South Africa had the means for overtures for a dialogue aimed at achieving a cease-fire. However, he regretted the fact that the reasons raised by Pretoria were not valid for a delay in the solution of the Namibian question.

Regarding the Cuban presence in Angola, which is sytematically raised by South Africa and the United States, it is worth mentioning that there are statements by our government which accept the principle of a gradual withdrawal, the Angolan diplomat said. However, he pointed out that the conditions for such a withdrawal were the complete unilateral withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, without extraneous elements, and the cessation of all South African logistical and military support to UNITA. As far as we are concerned, he stressed, the solution of these two problems would enable the Governments of Angola and Cuba, within reasonable conditions, to honor the compromises stated in the declarations of 4 February 1982 and 19 March 1984.

Ceremonies Mark Anniversary of FAPLA Founding

MB020942 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] was celebrated throughout the country yesterday. The central ceremony took place in Luanda under the chairmanship of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the FAPLA commander in chief.

The ceremony was carried out at the Security Battalion Headquarters of the FAPLA chief of general staff, where messages from the Organization of Agostinho Neto's Pioneers and from internationalists in our country were read. The messages reiterated their support for the Angolan Armed Forces and condemned the imperialist maneuvers which are aimed at destroying Angola's economy and revolution. The central ceremony concluded with a speech by the defense minister, Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha, Pedale, who reviewed the development of FAPLA and recalled the basis for its formation and the tremendous work carried out immediately after independence, which led to the creation of FAPLA branches and schools of political and military training.

Central ceremonies at the local level were carried out in the other provinces under the chairmanship of the respective provincial commissioners. According to information we have received, many of the provincial ceremonies were carried out inside military quarters, and the provincial commissions placed wreaths on the tombs of unknown soldiers in the cemeteries of their respective cities.

Defense Minister Speaks

MB022005 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Luanda, 2 Aug (ANGOP) — Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha, Pedale, the Angolan defense minister, said in Luanda yesterday that "every effort dedicated this year to the defense sector is to increase the fighting capacity of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAPLA, People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] to destroy the enemy and to accelerate his total annihilation."

The Angolan defense minister, who was speaking on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of FAPLA, said also that the past 10 years were particularly meaningful to the life of the FAPLA, which had decided to concentrate its efforts and resources on defense issues, such as the improvement of the structures and work methods, the solutions of technical problems, and, above all, the qualitative improvement of the political military training of combatants.

The proclamation of the FAPLA, Col Pedale continued, profoundly marked an important stage in the struggle for national independence because international imperialism had sent internal and external agents to try at all costs to undermine the gains of the Angolan people, and since 1975 they have engaged in an open invasion against Angola.

In discussing the FAPLA proclamation, Col Pedale said the work done during these 10 years was satisfactory, citing as examples the training of cadres, the creation of numerous schools in the country, particularly for officers and mid-level specialists, and the opening of different branches of the Angolan Armed Forces.

Concerning political work within FAPLA, the Angolan defense minister stressed that the great correction movement has resulted in numerous combatants joining the party and the party youth group.

Col Pedale, discussing the successes achieved, cited the most significant battles, such as Cangamba, Kahama, Mussende, Mulondo, Luau, and many others, as well as the FAPLA's acts of bravery and combativeness.

Col Pedale noted also the spontaneity of the Angolan youth, who go to the mobilization centers to join FAPLA, thus responding to the task which concerns us all and replacing those who have completed their military service.

Finally, the Angolan defense minister hailed all FAPLA combatants and paid tribute to all who have died in the battlefront for the defense of the motherland. At the same time, he expressed his deep gratitude to the Cuban and Soviet internationalists who alongside the Angolan people have helped defend Angola's territorial integrity.

SRV Sends Congratulations

MB021728 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Luanda, 2 Aug (ANGOP) — General Van Tien Dung, the SRV defense minister, has sent a message of congratulations to his Angolan counterpart, Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha, Pedale, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola on 1 August 1974 and which is commemorated every year on 1 August in Angola.

In his message, the SRV defense minister reviewed the history of the Angolan Armed Forces and hailed the contribution of the Angolan Army toward the common struggle of the peoples in Africa and in the world for peace, national independence, and social progress.

At the end of the message, the Vietnamese leader expressed in the name of the Vietnamese Army his solidarity with the Angolan Armed Forces in the face of the struggle undertaken by them and expressed his hope for the strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples and states.

ANGOP Comments

MB021304 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Aug 84

[ANGOP commentary: "FAPLA, the People Are With You"]

[Text] At a time when international imperialism and its internal lackeys continue to orchestrate plans in Angola and southern Africa, which makes the prospects for peace and security gloomier, the Angolan people from Cabinda to the Cunene River are commemorating one more anniversary today, the 10th, of the proclamation of their military wing: the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA].

For this reason, this date should be a day of reflection so that each of us in the city or in the countryside, in the factory or in the school, at the battlefront or in the rearguard, keep alive the spirit that led a small group of brave squadron and column commanders to create the FAPLA on 1 August 1974, at the height of the armed struggle on the verge of national independence, in order to consolidate the revolutionary gains of the Angolan people around the MPLA and to struggle to install a democratic and popular regime in Angola.

The history of the Angolan people is rich in revolutionary traditions. The armed struggle has played a major role in each stage of its development. Many of the children of the fatherland, some of whom are anonymous heroes today, gave their lives, shed their blood on several war fronts, either in the first war of national liberation to achieve independence, or in the recent second war, so that independence, the sovereignty, and territorial integrity could be guaranteed.

In each phase of the development of the armed struggle, the MPLA firmly knew how to follow the principle that a revolution is only worthwhile when it can defend itself. In fact, the teachings of the late Comrade President Agostinho Neto, first FAPLA commander in chief, are still very fresh in our minds. No revolutionary power is constituted or maintained without seriously taking care of its defense. It was this kind of thinking that was behind the formation of FAPLA as a regular and modern army, endeavoring to constantly improve its technical-organization and political-ideological knowledge, while always keeping in mind the defense of the most noble ideals of the Angolan people.

Ever since the creation of the People's Liberation Army for the Liberation of Angola in December 1972, the formation of the guerilla corps 2 years later, and, finally, the formation of the first squadrons equipped with the most modern artillery firepower, it has been the MPLA leadership's goal to create armed forces which could first guarantee the overthrow of colonialism, and then the defense of the people's revolutionary gains.

With the formation of the FAPLA and the subsequent transformation of the guerilla corps, a huge improvement was made in the arduous, but dignifying, task of the defense of the Angolan revolution against all the imperialist maneuvers. We all recall that even in difficult conditions, at a time when the military organization was fragile, it was possible to achieve 11 November [independence day]. The South African invaders and their internal supporters were forced out of Angola, and recently the groups infiltrated into Angola by South Africa have continued to suffer casualties. Moreover, in view of the growing military power of the People's Republic of Angola, South Africa has been forced to sit at the negotiations table with our government. However, the path to be followed is still long. South Africa has not completely abandoned our territory and continues to infiltrate groups of bandits into the interior of Angola, with the objective of politically and economically destabilizing the country.

We also know that the South African racists are continuing to delay the Namibian independence process, without which we would never enjoy the peace and security for which the Angolan people have fought for so long. So the same determination and firmness which have always characterized the best children of Angola, the tireless defenders of peace and freedom, are once again being challenged.

In this year of defense and production, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, FAPLA commander in chief, directed in his New Year message: To organize an economy that supports the war and to fight a war for the defense of economy is the objective that we want to achieve; therefore it is the duty of the Armed Forces, as a people's army, to defend the territorial integrity and participate in the tasks of the revolution and as a result in the national reconstruction. The broad working masses, who on this 1 August loudly shout "FAPLA, we are with you", have the duty, as they have always had, to participate in the defense of the Agostinho Neto fatherland. This is done by strengthening revolutionary vigilance at the production centers or in schools, while continuously increasing the levels of production and productivity, and continuously improving the quality of the products and carrying out services. In this way we will assure the support due to our brave combatants who are on the battlefronts guaranteeing the tranquillity of the working people, defending night and day, with countless sacrifices and hardships, every square inch of our fatherland from Cabinda to the Cunene River.

This difficult task also demands that our Armed Forces have increasing technical, political, and scientific knowledge, while always bearing in mind that a strong, disciplined, and organized army will know how to inflict harder blows upon imperialism and its lackeys who intend to destroy the MPLA-Labor Party, our revolutionary vanguard, and install in Angola a neocolonial regime.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

Jorge in Upper Volta, To Go To Meeting in Guinea-Bissau

MB030723 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Comrade Paulo Jorge has been in the Republic of Upper Volta since yesterday taking part in the commemorations of the first anniversary of the Upper Voltan revolution.

After attending the celebrations of the Upper Voltan revolution, the Angolan foreign minister will go on to Guinea-Bissau where he will take part in the proceedings of a meeeting of the minsters of foreign affairs of the Portuguese-speaking African countries. At this meeting the foreign ministers of the Portuguese-speaking African countries will analyze the international political situation, particularly in southern Africa, in the light of the results of the summit conference of the head of state of the Portuguese-speaking African countries in Maputo. Their discussions will also center on diplomatic and political cooperation among these countries and the East Timor question.

The participants in the meeting will also analyze the implementation of the decisions of the fourth summit conference of the heads of state for the first half of this year and will hear and analyze the report for the second half of this year.

UNITA Asks Multinational Firms' Influence To End War

MB021521 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] A spokesman for the UNITA movement in Angola has called on the multinational corporations with interests in Angola to use their influence on the Angolan Goverment in order to bring about a peaceful end to the war in that country.

The spokesman, Mr (Marcos Samondo), said in an interview in Washington that Dr Jonas Savimbi, the leader of UNITA, was not happy over the role of the multinationals in Angola. Some of them, notably the Gulf Oil corporation, provided considerable financial support to the MPLA government, Mr (Samondo) said. This amount could be as much as 5 million rands per day, he said.

Mr (Samondo) said such financial support allowed the MPLA to finance the war and pay the Cuban troops in the country. He warned that the business assets of these multinationals in Angola could become targets in UNITA's fight against the MPLA forces and the Cubans. He said UNITA is now conducting the war in all the 16 provinces of Angola.

BOTSWANA

President Comments on Development, Tribalism

MB030701 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0511 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, said the development of human resources is an important factor in the development of a nation. Addressing popular meetings at Thamaga and Mosopa yesterday, the president said this was reflected in the rapid development of education in Botswana and that that was why the minister of education had the largest shares of the development fund. President Masire told his audience that there had been no government secondary schools at independence. The only secondary schools then, he said, were a few tribal and mission ones. The government had abrogated these before it started on a program of building new ones.

Dr Masire assured people at these meetings that the government was firmly committed to education. He gave as an example the introduction of free primary education as an indication of that commitment.

President Masire also spoke about tribalism. He said that Botswana should do away with tribalism, adding that it had torn nations apart. On the election front, he said when political parties chose their candidates, they did so on the basis of merit, regardless of where the candidates came from. He said that in looking for people who are men and women, parties wanted to form a strong government. On economic development, Dr Masire said, that if people wanted to know about it, they should read the World Bank report on this country's performance. He said the report commended Botswana for her economic achievements. The president said he was proud that this achievement was not by one person, but that it was the achievement of the Botswana nation as a whole.

Dr Masire called on people to take advantage of the government's assistance projects such as the FAP [expansion unknown] and others. He said that if an interested person did not understand how to acquire such assistance, the government had special personnel to explain the procedure to them.

LESOTHO

Information Minister Leads Delegation to USSR

MB021332 Maseru Domestic Service in Sesotho 1100 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Minister of Information and Broadcasting Mr D.T. Sixishe this morning left from Leabua Airport at the head of a delegation to the Soviet Union. Mr Sixishe, accompanied by the permament secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Mrs J.Z. Molapo, will hold talks with TASS officials on the possibility of TASS supplying Lesotho's broadcasting service and government newspapers with news. Mr Sixishe said this is in line with the Lesotho Government's policy of nonalignment. Presently the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting receives news from REUTER.

MOZAMBIQUE

Malawi Denies Giving Sanctuary to MNR 'Bandits'

MB021912 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The Malawi Government today denied a report from an FRG aid organization that the country is giving sanctuary to the Mozambican National Resistance [MNR] bandits. Speaking in Harare, Malawi's High Commissioner to Zimbabwe Macdonald Banda said that Malawi does not support, [words indistinct] but he added that the bandits might sometimes cross into Malawi without the authorities' knowledge to escape pursuit from the Mozambican Army. [passage indistinct]

Machel Receives Message From GDR's Honecker

MB021358 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] President Samora Machel received Helmut Matthes, the GDR ambassador to our country, in Maputo yesterday. The GDR representative in Mozambique brought a special message from Chairman Erich Honecker to President Samora Machel.

The Mozambique head of state also received Major General (Mwaka Lingili), chief of staff of the Tanzanian Ground Forces, yesterday. Maj Gen (Mwaka Lingili) also delivered a special message from President Julius Nyerere to President Samora Machel.

In yesterday's audiences, President Samora Machel also received Hocine Djoudi, the outgoing Algerian ambassador to Maputo. Hocine Djoudi worked for 4 years in our country and now he has been appointed to a diplomatic post at the Algerian mission at the United Nations. At a farewell dinner hosted for the outgoing Algerian ambassador on Tuesday, Joaquim Chissano, the foreign minister, stressed Algeria's role in solving various problems in Mozambique and stated that that country had always been on the forefront in Africa in promoting cooperation with our country.

Mozambique and Algeria are cooperating in the fields of professional training, forestry and timber exploitation, information, oil, gas, and cotton.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Guinea-Bissau

MB030710 Maputo Domestic Serive in Portuguese 0400 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano yesterday left Maputo for Guinea-Bissau, where he will participate in a ministerial meeting preparing for the summit of the heads of state of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries. The meeting will take place 4-8 August. It will assess the activities of the five since the last summit in December 1983 and will lay down tasks for the coming period. Speaking to the press before his departure, Joaquim Chissano said that the meeting will also center on issues related to the East Timor problem. East Timor was invaded by Indonesia in 1975.

Soviet Fishery Delegation Arrives for Talks

MB021509 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] A delegation led by Nikolay Ivanovich Lysenko, deputy minister of the fish industry of the Soviet Union, today arrived in Maputo to take part in the eight session of the Mozambique-Soviet Union Joint Commission in the field of fisheries. The session, which is scheduled to begin in Maputo on Monday, will assess the activities carried out by the commission last year and plan actions for this year.

The Soviet delegation was welcomed by Tenreiro de Almeida, secretary of state for fisheries. During its stay in Mozambique the delegation will tour fishing enterprises, (NAVEPESCA) [expansion unknown] in Cabo Delgado, and several fishing enterprises in Maputo.

NAMIBIA

SWATF Denies RSA Troops Planted Hospital Landmine

MB022010 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The South-West Africa Territory Force [SWATF] has denied reports that South African soldiers planted a landmine in Ovamboland. The claims were contained in a report handed to the World Lutheran Federation meeting in Budapest. The reports said South African soldiers were seen planting a mine near the maternity ward of the Onandjokwe hospital.

Chief of the SWATF George Meiring says the report is full of half-truths, blatant lies, and gross exaggerations. Meiring says he thinks the device was buried either by hospital staff or by SWAPO itself. He also says the device was not a landmine but a Russian-made detonator. A doctor at the hospital confirmed that the device was not a landmine — it was a smaller explosive device — but the doctor has categorically denied that hospital staff buried it and says staff are convinced it was planted by South African soldies.

Van Niekerk Condemns SWAPO Mortar Attack

MB021639 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The administrator-general of South-West Africa, Dr Wil lie van Niekerk, says the SWAPO mortar attack on an Oshakati hospital has given a macabre meaning to the organization's declaration that it is to increase violence in the territory. Dr van Niekerk said in a statement issued in Windhoek that SWAPO's obsession with armed violence seemed to be closely linked with the organization's fear of losing its international standing as a so-called liberation movement. He said SWAPO's so-called struggle had already claimed the lives of more than 1,100 civilians.

Four mortar bombs fell on the hospital on Tuesday, causing slight damage but no injuries.

Party To Ask DTA To Hold Congress on Area's Future

MB021742 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The Republican Party of South-West Africa says it will be asking member parties of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] to hold a combined congress on the future of the territory. In a statement issued in Windhoek, the party says it favors greater political progress in South-West Africa. The party says that among issues to be debated at such a combined congress will be the question of a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola, the feasibility of implementing UN Resolution 435, the drafting of a constitution by Multi-Party Conference for the territory, the untenable situation of one-man government by the administrator-general, and the possibility of a government of national unity.

SWAPO Official Interviewed on Cape Verde Talks

MB020840 Lusaka Voice of Namibia in English 1830 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Interview with Hipido Hamutenya, SWAPO information and publicity secretary and member of SWAPO Central Committee Political Bureau, by (Johnnie Hekananjebo) in Lusaka; date not given — recorded]

[(Hekananjebo)] Comrade Hipido Hamutenya: Recently SWAPO and the administrator-general of Namibia met in the Cape Verde Islands to discuss a cease-fire in Namibia. These talks failed once again. What caused the failure of the talks?

[Hamutenya] Like the Lusaka talks, the meeting in the Cape Verde Islands were called by South Africans, and they just failed, as did the Lusaka talks, because what South Africa is trying to achieve is something that SWAPO is not prepared to do. Both during the Lusaka talks and the recent talks in the Cape Verde Islands, the South African Government had two objectives (?and aims). First, the South African Government wants SWAPO to agree to unilaterally lay down its arms, that is, to have a unilateral cease-fire by SWAPO. In Lusaka, the South African Government had also wanted to create a situation whereby SWAPO would be compelled to agree to work with the so-called internal parties, as they are now constituted into the so-called Multi-Party Conference [MPC]. South Africa wants SWAPO to cease fighting. South Africa wants SWAPO to go back to Namibia and participate in the so-called peaceful constitutional development in Namibia, that is, similar politics, such as that of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance government, such as the inconsequential attempts being made by the MPC puppets trying to draft a constitution, writing useless documents about the (?uprising) [words indistinct], to go and join this kind of activity to buy time. That will enable South Africa to bypass the implementation of [UN Security Council Resolution] 435.

[(Hekananjebo)] It is reported that South Africa was disappointed after the failure of these talks, and more so were the Frontline States reported to be also disappointed and, more so, the People's Republic of Angola. Is this true?

[Hamutenya] I can only speak for SWAPO, nor do I know of any protests. We have not been approached by any Frontline States to say that they are disappointed, but [word indistinct] one may be. The fact of the matter to SWAPO: South Africa is asking an impossible thing. They are asking SWAPO to do something which is, to us, absurd and unreasonable, and totally unacceptable. We have rejected the [words indistinct] a long time ago. We (?left) South African Government troops, some of us. We have organized ourselves into a liberation movement, both politically and militarily, to challenge colonialism, and we are committed to the final liquidation of (?the colonialists). Never ever are we going to submit to (?colonialism) anymore, never ever. And if South Africa [words indistinct] Sam Nujoma and his followers will one day pack their bags and go to Windhoek and resubmit themselves to colonialism and participate in any colonial administration, they are living in cuckooland. That day will not come. So they have to address the issue of implementing 435. That is the only way out.

[(Hekananjebo)] During the Lusaka talks we had the MPC attending the talks, including all those internal parties in Namibia. This time the talks in the Cape Verde Islands were only between SWAPO and the Namibian administrator-general, Willie van Niekerk. Why was it that the internal parties were left out this time?

[Hamutenya] Well, I am not sure, but it suggests practical maneuvers of the South African Government. In any case, the SWAPO internal parties are fighting. There is a [word indistinct] army. (?They don't) want to talk about cease-fire and ignore (?their own) [words indistinct], they know to whom they have to talk about a cease-fire: It is SWAPO. The so-called MPC are essentially irrelevant to the issue of cease-fire. They do not have

an army that they command, they do not lead a struggle, any struggle, any way. They sit down writing useless papers, and throw them away later, so they are irrelevant to this question of a cease-fire. The [words indistinct] also were trying to get a concession, or a cease-fire, without agreeing to give independence to Namibia, and there can be no cease-fire without independence, as achieved through the implementation of the UN plan for the independence of Namibia.

[(Hekananjebo)] What is SWAPO's new strategy, now that all hopes for a peaceful solution of the Namibian independence seem to have faded away?

[Hamutenya] We are (?now restarting) and will continue [words indistinct] both politically and militarily. Politically we will continue to intensify the mobilization of our people to resist [word indistinct], to reject the puppets, such as those who are now grouped into the MPC. Militarily, we will continue to recruit, train, arm, to fight, and to press the armed liberation activities to all corners of Namibia. We will bring it to the suburbs of Windhoek. Bombs are (?exploding), actions are taking place in [words indistinct] to ensure that the price of occupation remains high [words indistinct] political struggles.

[(Hekananjebo)] Do we look forward to any similar talks soon after these have failed?

[Hamutenya] Well, I said both the Lusaka talks and the Cape Verde talks were all organized on the intitiative of South Africa. They were held at the request of the Pretoria government. We are ready to talk to the South African Government. We have said time and again [words indistinct] any attempt on the part of the South African Government, probably supported by the Reagan administration, to sustain a facade of so-called peace momentum in southern Africa. They — the South Africans — they put themselves in a corner. They told the world that they have reassessed their strategy. Instead of continuing with their destabilization, now they want a peaceful change in southern Africa, yet they are not able to give up Namibia, they are not able to implement what they [words indistinct]. They are busy trying [words indistinct] and they are not going to find us helpful on that. They can (?call) as many meetings as they want, we will not budge. We will not make concessions on what we say are demands detrimental to the interests of the Namibian people. That we cannot do.

[(Hekananjebo)] Comrade Hamutenya, could the meetings be more comprehensive if it would have included senior officials from South Africa, say, the foreign minister of South Africa, Pik Botha, and others, than the meeting between SWAPO and the administrator-general?

[Hamutenya] [Words indistinct] we will talk to anybody the South African Government assigns to us. We believe that when the time comes for South Africa to now do business with SWAPO they will choose senior [words indistinct]. Right now [words indistinct] that things are taking place, when in actual fact nothing takes place, except just to give headlines about talks, when they know they are not prepared to make the necessary concessions on the fundamental issues of giving Namibia independence and abandoning [word indistinct] agreeing to go through the motions of elections.

SWAPO Program Comments on Closer U.S.-RSA Ties

EA021327 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 1 Aug 84

[SWAPO program]

[Text] We comment on Washington arms' apartheid. It is often contended in the West that the policy of confrontation and isolation of the apartheid regime of South Africa has proved unproductive and that it only served to harden the attitude of the Pretoria racist rulers toward the solution of the Namibian independence problem. It was from this obviously false and dangerous assumption that the Reagan administration launched its so-called peace initiative with the apartheid regime as if a state of war existed between fascist Pretoria and Washington. The Reagan regime calls this ominous rapprochement with the Botha-Malan regime constructive engagement. This policy, it was argued in Washington, would entice Both to make concessions on the Namibian independence negotiations.

The cowboy regime in America lifted the ban of visits of military and intelligence officers of racist South Africa to the United States. In flagrant violation of the UN arms embargo against fascist regime, Reagan continues to supply racist South Africa with military-related technology. Recently the American press revealed that the U.S. Department of (?Commerce) has authorized the supply of 1100 series of computers, which can be used for the development of nuclear weapons to South Africa, through Atlas, the subsidiary of the South African Arms Corporation, (?AMSCO). U.S. computer sales to the apartheid regime stood at more than 82,000,000 rand last year and is expected to go up by 10 percent in the next 2 years. Besides, the Reagan regime has also approved sales of so-called non-military goods to the Botha regime, which, as is well kwnon, can be converted for military use.

The most ominous deal between Washington and racist Pretoria is the decision in 1983 by the IMF to grant the loan of $1 billion to the apartheid regime. It is a well-known fact that the IMF is controlled by the United States, whose veto is decisive in granting credits to countries it considers to be its allies. What makes the IMF credit to racist Botha dangerous is that the racist regime has in the past used these funds for military purposes. In 1976 the IMF loaned the apartheid state $476 million which in actual fact helped to pay increases in racist South Africa's defense expenditure during that period.

According to a UN report, without the IMF loans the Botha regime would be faced with the so-called domestic, financial, and political costs of its controversial racial policies and of its illegal occupation of Namibia. In other words, the approval of the credit can be considered as a direct U.S. subsidy for the apartheid regime. The *CAPE TIMES* with undisguised satisfaction wrote in February last year that the Reagan regime is involved in an ongoing joint research program with the South African council

for scientific and industrial research to develop a substance to increase the (?efficiency) of the racist military equipment.

It is not a secret that the racist regime has been assigned the role of a policeman by imperialism in southern Africa. Aided and abetted by world imperialism, headed by the U.S. Government, the (?misanthropic) totalitarian apartheid regime [word indistinct] threatens and destabilizes its neighbors and is obviously ready to (?plunge) headlong into the reckless gamble such as the one carried out by Zionist Israel in Lebanon. In order to draw racist Botha close into the framework of NATO's strategy in the south Atlantic, joint combat actions are completed between the U.S. so-called Rapid Deployment Forces and the South Africa marine combat force.

The racist regime and the Reagan administration are taking unnecessary steps to continue to delay the Namibian independence process, ignoring UN resolutions on Namibia with the aim of converting the southern African regime into NATO's military outpost. The events of the past 4 years of the so-called rapprochement between the Reagan administration and racist Botha and Pretoria's growing bellicosity and arrogance in the region disproves the contention now prevalent in the West that apartheid can be brought to change its ugly face.

Thus the oppressed Namibian people call upon the American people and the world progressive forces to reject Reagan's dirty and dishonest appeal to the Americans to justify his brutal repression of the national liberation movement and progressive government which refuses to submit to the domination of corporate monopoly. The people's movement, SWAPO, of Namibia adds its voice to those of the states and peace-loving people the world over who have denounced and condemned the Reagan administration's imperialist aggressive so-called constructive engagement with racist Pretoria. Everything and every effort for the struggle. All for final victory.

SOUTH AFRICA

Spokesman Denies Talks With SWAPO Arranged

MB021712 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] In Pretoria, a senior spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said Dr van Niekerk had stated clearly that he was prepared to hold talks with SWAPO, but so far no arrangements had been made for another meeting.

Armored Cars Involved in RSA-Lesotho Dispute

MB030837 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Aug 84 p 2

[By Patrick Laurence]

[Text] Armoured cars as well as small arms are at stake in the dispute between South Africa, Britain and Lesotho over Pretoria's refusal to sanction the transit through South Africa of British-made weapons purchased by Lesotho.

Mr Desmond Sixishe, Lesotho minister of information and broadcasting, confirmed this with the *RAND DAILY MAIL* yesterday. Mr Sixishe disclosed that "about eight armoured cars" ordered by Lesotho from a British firm had been unable to leave Britain in the absence of assurances from the South African authorities that they would be allowed through South Africa to Lesotho. Mr Sixishe has charged that Pretoria is holding the small arms in South African warehouses in a bid to force the Lesotho Government of Dr Leabua Jonathan to sign a security pact with South Africa. His statement about the armoured cars was confirmed yesterday by an independent British source. His accusation concerning Pretoria witholding the small arms in a bid to force Lesotho to sign a security pact was corroborated by a well-placed diplomatic source.

A spokesman for the British Embassy declined to comment except to say: "We have raised the issue of small arms for Lesotho with the South African authorities several times." He added: "The British Government's view, however, is that it is essentially a dispute between the sovereign countries of South Africa and Lesotho and that the matter is best resolved through direct talks between them."

The British Government is understood to have issued an "end-users" certificate saying that it was satisfied that the small arms were destined for the Lesotho Government and not for the African National Congress via the Lesotho Government.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs has given two reasons for the delay over the release of the small arms: The right of all states to control the transportation of arms through their territory and the failure of Lesotho to comply with "recognised procedures" in ordering the arms.

Mr Sixishe, however, rejected these reasons in the interview with the *MAIL*. He said that after nearly 20 years of existence as an independent state, Lesotho was fully aware of the requirements for transportation of arms through South Africa.

Both South Africa and Lesotho have drawn up draft versions of a proposed security treaty but they have been unable to agree on "even the fundamentals," Mr Sixishe said.

Johannesburg on Closure of Consulate in New Zealand

MB021746 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "Relations Between South Africa and New Zealand"]

[Text] Although the break in diplomatic relations between South Africa and New Zealand this week was sudden, it was not unexpected. It was in fact mooted during the New Zealand election campaign in 1981, when the president of the Labor Party, Mr Jim Anderton, said that the South African Consulate would be closed if his party came to power. The undertaking to break off relations was contained in the Labor Party's manifesto in last month's general elections.

After 9 years of nationalist rule under Mr Robert Muldoon, New Zealand now has a Labor government under Mr David Lange, who in an interview after his victory confirmed that the South African Consulate would be closed, but not immediately. The closing of the consulate was therefore no surprise, but it did come as a surprise, particularly in New Zealand, that South Africa chose to leave rather than be kicked out at Mr Lange's pleasure.

Australia's biggest newspaper, *THE AUSTRALIAN*, commented this morning that the New Zealand Government had acted over-hastily after its election victory. It had taken things much further than even the most critical of Western nations.

Militancy of this nature is what one expects rather from a new member of the OAU. Mr Lange will realize in time that his policy towards South Africa is counterproductive. On the economic front, South Africa has little to lose. The Republic's exports to New Zeland amount to only 13 million rands per year. With 27 million rands worth of exports to South Africa, New Zealand has more to lose.

And its economic situation is such that it is scouting around for new markets for its products. Mr Lange believes that his action against South Africa will open new markets in other African countries. He has obviously been guided in this belief by leftist pressure groups such as the New Zealand Federation of Labor and the National Anti-Apartheid Council, which are apparently unaware of Africa's dire economic straits.

UDF Denies Allegations of Links to ANC

MB021326 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The United Democratic Front [UDF] has denied allegations that it is a front for the ANC. In a statement issued at a special news conference in Cape Town, the publicity secretary of the UDF, Mr Jonathan de Vries, said the UDF categorically denied any links with or receiving aid from the ANC. He said these allegations stemmed from what he described as an antidemocratic alliance between the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, the security police, and the Labor Party, and that they were aimed at intimidation and coercion of the electorate.

Further on Disturbances in Orange Free State

MB021348 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1028 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Aug 2, SAPA — A black rioter was wounded, a young white motorcyclist stabbed, a policeman assaulted and several others slightly injured and a black man bitten by a police dog in unrest in the Thabong township near Welkom yesterday, police said in Pretoria today.

A spokesman for the Police Public Relations Division, Lieutenant Colonel Vice Haynes, said a member of the police dog unit, who was assaulted by rioters in the township last night, "was forced" to make use of his service pistol and a black male sustained a gunshot wound in the stomach.

The policeman's dog was also injured in the incident. The man and a black male who had been bitten by the police dog were admitted to hospital where they were reported to be in a satisfactory condition, Col Haynes said. The injuries sustained by the policeman and his dog were not serious, he added.

Col Haynes said a 19-year-old white man from Welkom, who was not identified by police, was stoned by rioters at 7:50 pm last night, and also sustained a shallow knife wound in the shoulder during the fracas. His motorcyle was burnt out. His condition is not known.

Several other policemen were also slightly injured by stone-throwing rioters in the township yesterday.

According to Col Haynes, 18 blacks have been arrested on charges of public violence since the outbreak of unrest in the township yesterday morning.

However, he said there had been no further incidents of unrest today and the situation in the township had returned to normal.

One Man Killed

MB030625 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] The unrest at Thabong in the Orange Free State has claimed its first victim. Police shot and killed a man at Thabong near Welkom yesterday afternoon. Brian Emeness has the story:

[Begin recording] All has been quiet last night in the Thabong township following 2 ays of fierce unrest by angry school children. A police spokesperson has also confirmed that one man was shot and killed during the violence late yesterday afternoon. This brings the number of people killed during unrest this year to two following the shoooting of a protester in Pretoria earlier this year. Most of the residents in Thabong fear that the unrest will follow the same pattern as yesterday and flare up once again at midday just after most of the schools close. The riot police along with reinforcements are still very busy with patrols in the aria. [end recording]

Public Spending To Be Cut; Interest Rates To Rise

MB021946 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] There is to be a severe curtailment of public spending. Interest rates are to go up sharply on a broad front. Hire-purchase terms are to be tightened, and government spending is to be reviewed against the current economic climate. Details were announced in a joint statement this evening by the minister of finance, Mr Barend Du Plessis; the minister of commerce, industry, and tourism, Dr Dawid de Villiers; and the governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock.

The bank prime overdraft rate is expected to shoot up 3 percent

to a record 25 percent, after a 3 percent rise by the Reserve Bank in its discount rate. The popular hire-purchase rates as well as personal loan interest rates go up across-the-board by 5 percent to 28 percent for the highest amounts and to 32 percent for smaller hire-purchase agreements. Terms are also to be tightened up, and details will be announced tomorrow.

Land Bank bills are to go up by 3 percent to 22 percent. Our economics news staff reports that longer-term rates, such as mortgage rates on homes, have not been affected at this stage. However, bond rates could go up should the present short-term rate levels be seen as possibly lasting for some months.

The Reserve Bank Governor, Dr Gerhard de Kock, told our economic staff that the intention was to effect a sharp adjustment to the economy. By raising interest rate levels to the current marks, it was hoped to bring rates rapidly to a peak and dispel inflationary expectations.

SABC Denies Knowledge of Radios Transmitting in RSA

MB021130 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1103 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 2, SAPA — The South African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC] was not aware of two Transvaal-based radio stations reportedly beaming hostile propaganda at Zimbabwe and Angola, a corporation spokesman said today.

Commenting on reports that the two stations, Radio Truth and the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel [VOROBC], were transmitting from within South Africa's borders, the spokesman said they were definitely not SABC services. Although the SABC has a monitoring desk picking up news broadcasts from other African countries, the spokesman said, as far as he was aware it had never monitored the two stations.

Radio Truth and the VOROBC were first reported transmitting by the monitoring service of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The spokesman said the SABC would be concerned about the existence of the two stations if they started transmitting on frequencies which had been allocated to the SABC.

ANC: RSA Attempting To Force Lesotho To Sign Pact

EA021807 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 1 Aug 84

[ANC program]

[Text] Compatriots: The announcement made earlier this week by Lesotho's information minister, Desmond Sixishe, that the criminal Pretoria regime is holding back a large consignment of light arms purchased by the Kingdom from Britain, with the aim of forcing Lesotho to sign a so-called nonaggression pact, exposed once again what really lies behind Botha's peace initiative. All along, the Boer regime has been trying to tell the world that the accords it signs with the neighboring states are based on voluntary agreements. But these bullying tactics of the racists in forcing this tiny Kingdom to sign an agreement has exposed to the world once more that the regime is not interested in a peaceful atmosphere in our region.

This is not the first time that the fascists in Pretoria have applied such kind of pressure against Lesotho. In the past the Boers applied what was known as go-slow process at the borders. Thousands of people and scores of vehicles transporting Lesotho's basic necessities were jammed at the borders. The racists were trying to create a crisis situation inside Lesotho so as to force the country to succumb to Pretoria's pressure and thus enter into a pact with monsters. And now the Boers, having failed dismally to use the border go-slow tactic to force Lesotho into a pact, have now resorted to this ditry trick. What does this holding back of these much needed weapons mean? What does Botha hope to achieve with it?

First of all we have to point out that not only is the Pretoria regime harassing Lesotho in as far as the border movement is concerned, but it is also supporting bandits which are harassing and murdering the innocent civilians in that country and sabotaging economic installations. Now the Boers are holding back Lesotho weapons in order to weaken the Lesotho's defense against bandits of the self-styled Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA]. Otherwise how does Botha expect Lesotho to defend itself if he is holding back its weapons? For whose benefit is this whole operation done? If Lesotho is militarily weak, who benefit from that weakness? Is it not the LLA bandits?

In his remarks also, Desmond Sixishe pointed out that some of these weapons have been held since October 1982. This is very important to note if one considers that that was only 2 months before the barbaric Maseru massacre. Needless to say that those weapons were withheld with the aim of weakening the Lesotho defense so as to make it easier for the fascist commandoes to accomplish their dirty mission on 9 December, with less resistance from the Lesotho paramilitary forces. And now this holding back of weapons at this time makes us to wonder if the racist are not planning another similar massacre for the near future.

At the same time these events [word indistinct] once more to the role piayed by the imperialist countries in Pretoria's dirty activities. The Lesotho information minister in his remarks also pointed out that the British authorities are not pushing enough pressure in forcing the regime to release the British-made weapons to Lesotho. Desmond Sixishe in his remarks also pointed out that the Western countries, among them Britain, always say that they are against the sanctions being applied against Pretoria.

But these very same imperialist countries are today silent when the racist regime is sanctioning the tiny Kingdom of Lesotho. Ever since Lesotho started complaining about the holding back of its weapons at South African harbors, not a single imperialist country has ever come out to pressurize Pretoria to respect Lesotho's sovereignty.

Therefore, Fellow Countrymen, it is important to note that with

all these maneuvers the Boers are trying to intensify their counteroffensive against our liberation struggle. What is happening today against Lesotho is a continuation of what happened in Cape Verde last week, when the Pretoria regime sabotaged all attempts aimed at securing genuine independence for Namibia. It is also the continuation of the so-called constitutional reforms with which the enemy hope to draw our Indian and Colored compatriots into the sinking ship of apartheid. The Boers want to use our fellow oppressed black brothers to strengthen their cracking laager [camp] against our liberation struggle. So the enemy wants to set the neighboring countries against us, while internally it wants to use our fellow oppressed compatriots against the struggle.

So we must give Botha no chance. We must crush the August 22 and 28 puppet elections. With our vigor and determination let us ensure that the apartheid (?polling slaughter houses) remain isolated and deserted. At the same time let us intensify our liberation offensive on all fronts. The enemy must be given no rest. If we intensify the fight here at home we shall force Botha to abandon his dirty activities in the region and then concentrate here at home. And by so doing we will have contributed in bringing about peace in the region. In fact, all what Botha is doing is just the last kicks of a dying horse.

It is because of our determined offensive that Botha is now trying all tricks in his bag in order to try and prolong the lifespan of apartheid. So our answer to all his evil maneuvers is the intensification of the struggle on all fronts. Hands off the Kingdom of Lesotho. Down with Botha's maneuvers. Forward with the liberation war.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Reiterates Nkomati Support to Mozambican

MB021842 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, has reiterated Zambia's strong support for the nonaggression Nkomati agreement between Mozambique and South Africa, saying Mozambique had no choice but to do so or turn into a bantustan. Dr Kaunda has also appealed to the Mozambicans not to listen to people who did not understand the situation in southern Africa but to march on in their endeavors and keep calm.

The president was speaking at State House this evening when the visiting Mozambican secretary [of state] for culture, Mr Homuana, called on him. He said Zambia supports the Nkomati Accord fully because she understands the situation in southern Africa well and if Mozambique had not signed the agreement, she would have run the danger of turning into a bantustan.

Mulemba: Contact Group 'Insincere'

MB021922 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba today accused the 5-nation Western Contact Group of being insincere in its diplomatic initiative towards Namibian independence. Speaking when he received Mozambican Secretary of State for Culture Bernardo Homuana, Mr Mulemba said the group did not want Namibia to be independent because this would put pressure on South Africa to abolish apartheid. South Africa, Mr Mulemba said, realized that her apartheid policies would be threatened when all neighbors were independent.

In reply, Mr Homuana echoed Mr Mulemba's call for closer relations between the United National Independence Party and Frelimo at all levels. Mr Homuana said economic difficulties facing the two countries should not be used as an excuse for reducing contact between the two sister states.

The Mozambican secretary of state was accompanied to Freedom House by Minister of State for Culture Raphael Chota. The visiting Mozambican secretary of state for culture also called on Chairman of the Social and Culture Committee Bob Litana today, during which Mr Litana described culture as a mirror through which a country's character can be read. Mr Litana said a nation without a culture is like a house without a foundation, and which can easily be blown away by wind.

Mr Homuana has been in the country on a 6-day visit.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Discusses Namibia in Commonwealth Speech

MB011210 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, today officially opened the 15th African Regional Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Harare. Comrade Mugabe told delegates from 10 African countries that they must see African problems with an African eye and reach consensus on major issues affecting Africa and the world.

Noticing that the first item on the agenda is Namibia: The Question of Independence, Comrade Mugabe said South Africa continues to ignore the powers of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and the OAU, to grant independence to Namibia. He said South Africa must be reminded that Africa will not waver in its solidarity with the people of Namibia, and in the recognition of their right to self-determination under the authentic leadership of SWAPO.

Comrade Mugabe has also referred to the duties of parliamentarians. He said parliamentarians have to provide an useful check on the executive by monitoring, guiding, and criticizing it so that national programs yield maximum returns to the people. The prime minister highlighted the need for a parliamentary system for Africa that derives from and is responsive to Africa's concrete social, political, and cultural realities.

Calls for African Parliamentary System

MB011748 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has called for the creation of a parliamentary system for Africa, which derives from and is responsive to the continent's complex social, political, and cultural realities. Comrade Mugabe made the call when he officially opened the 15th African Regional Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference at Parliament Building in Harare today.

The prime minister said Africa must find ways of enhancing the role of the masses in the decisionmaking process, while avoiding [words indistinct]. Comrade Mugabe stressed the need for parliamentarians to improve contact between themselves, their governments, and the people they represent in order to achieve greater [word indistinct] development. He urged parliamentarians to ensure that national programs yield the best advantages and maximum returns to the people.

On the Namibian independence question, Comrade Mugabe said racist South Africa's refusal to end its illegal occupation of the territory throws into doubt Pretoria's sincerity to work for peace in southern Africa, where it is now initiating peace accords with some of its neighbors.

IRNA: Iranian Envoy Cites Readiness To Sell Oil

LD302037 Tehran IRNA in English 1833 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 30, IRNA — In a meeting in Harare today, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Zimbabwe, Seyyed Aqa'i, expressed the readiness of the Islamic Republic to export oil to that country.

Meeting with the Zimbabwe trade and commerce minister, Aqa'i also said that the first shipment of tobacco from Zimbabwe was about to reach the Islamic Republic.

The Zimbabwe minister said the two countries should exchange political and economic delegations in order to strengthen their relations.

The two officials also discussed the Iraqi imposed war. The Iranian envoy mentioned the crimes committed by Iraq in the war and said the Islamic Republic would confront any intervention by the U.S. or other superpowers in the region.

He said issues in the Persian Gulf should only be settled by the countries in the region.

The Zimbabwe minister hoped that permanent peace would be established in the region as soon as possible.

ZANU-PF To Elect Politburo at Congress

MB021322 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1004 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Harare, Aug, 2 SAPA — Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU-PF will elect a 15-member Politburo from heads of the party's departments at its second congress which starts in Harare next Wednesday.

The party's acting publicity and information secretary, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said today the Politburo will be the party's executive arm and will run its day-to-day affairs.

It will be accountable to the 90-member Central Committee which will also be elected at the four-day congress.

More than 150 delegates and observers, heads of state and government from the Frontline States and about 6000 local delegates are expected to attend.

ZANU-PF Youth League Leader on Party Congress

MB021232 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The acting secretary for the ZANU-PF Youth League, Comrade Ernest Kadungure, says the second ZANU-PF national congress is a milestone in the party's march towards the creation of socialism in Zimbabwe. Comrade Kadungure says the congress will not only lay down the broad policy framework that will guide it and the nation over the next 5 years, but it will also endorse a long overdue constitution, the enlarged central committee and politburo, and thus complete the restructuring exercise embarked upon in 1980.

He made the remarks in a statement issued in Harare last night, stressing the importance the youth attach to the forthcoming ZANU-PF congress. Comrade Kadungure said such strides in party developments call for dedication, commitment, and discipline on the part of the party's leadership, cadreship, and rank and file. He declared the youth wing's commitment and loyalty to the ZANU-PF president, Comrade Robert Mugabe. On behalf of the youth league, Comrade Kadungure assured Comrade Mugabe that the youth will observe his directives that party cadres should not compel or coerce the masses to join the party, but persuade them on the strength of the correctness of the party's political life.

As a practical demonstration of the youth league's commitment to the party, and a massive gesture of support for the national congress, the youth league has been directed to hold nationwide orderly and peaceful demonstrations from 1000 to 1030 on Saturday, 4 August. These demonstrations of loyalty to and support for the party will be held in all the country's cities, towns, and townships, including the surrounding areas. Comrade Kadungure has also instructed all district, provincial, and national executive members of the party's youth league to coordinate fully to ensure the success of the demonstrations.